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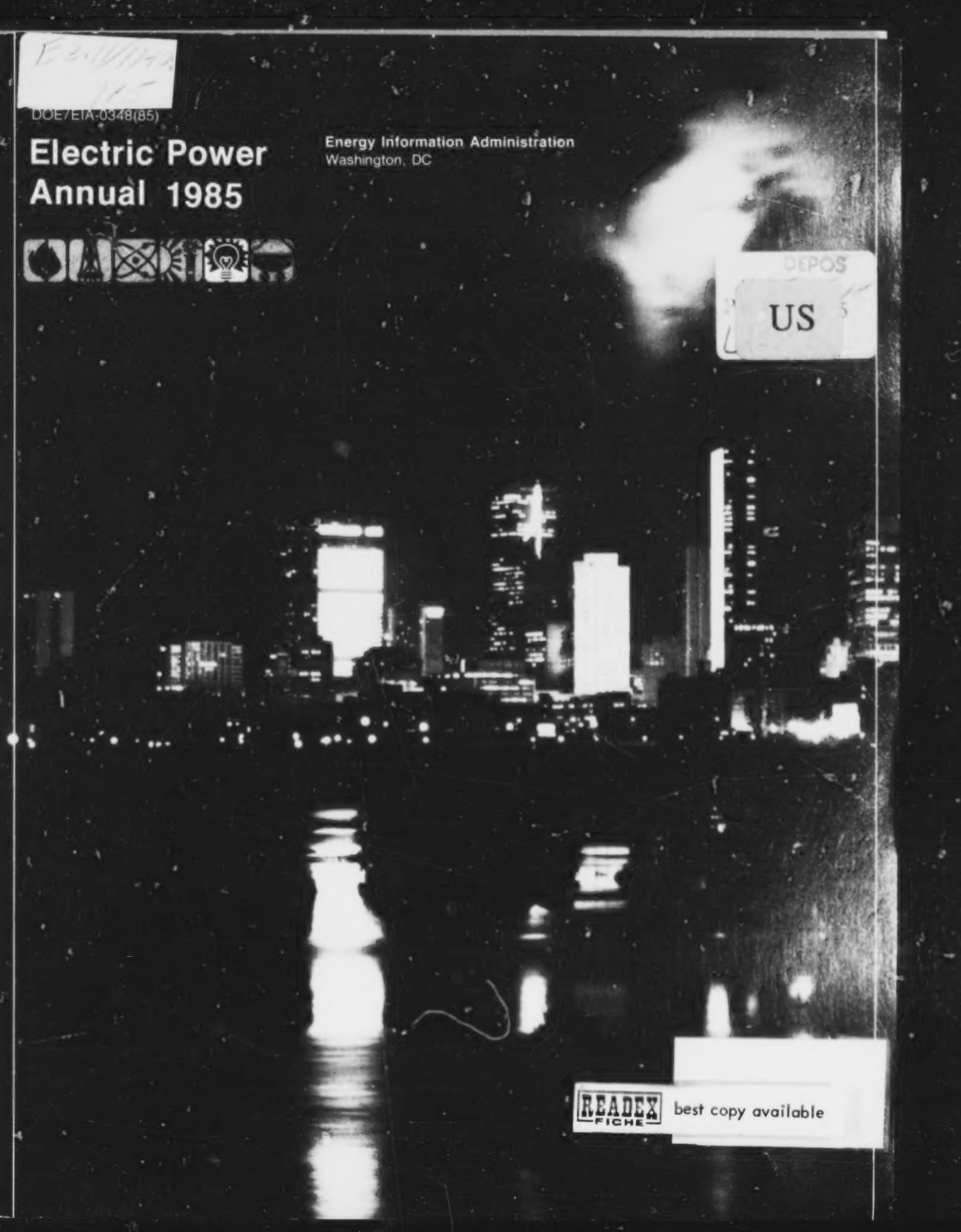

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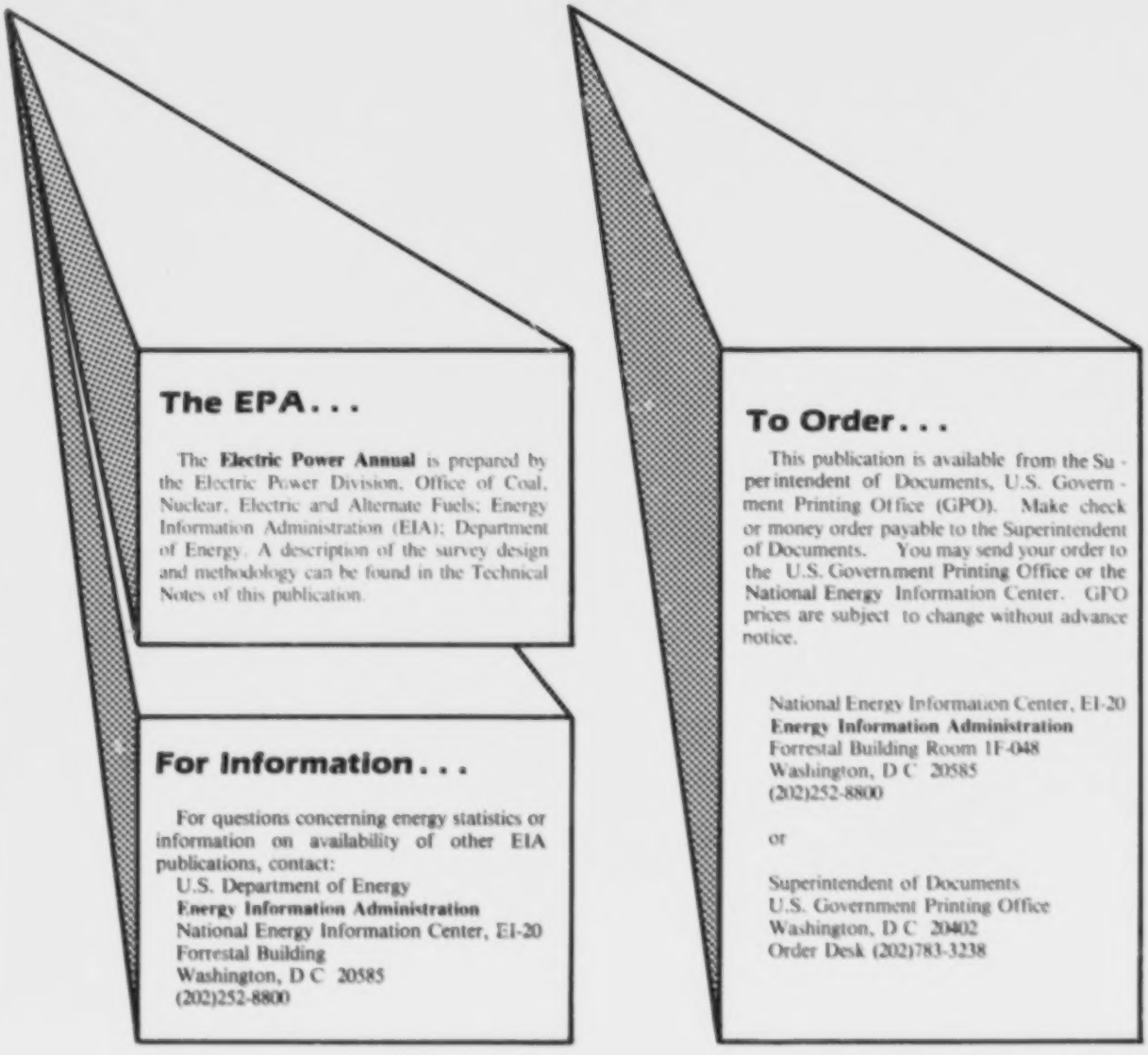

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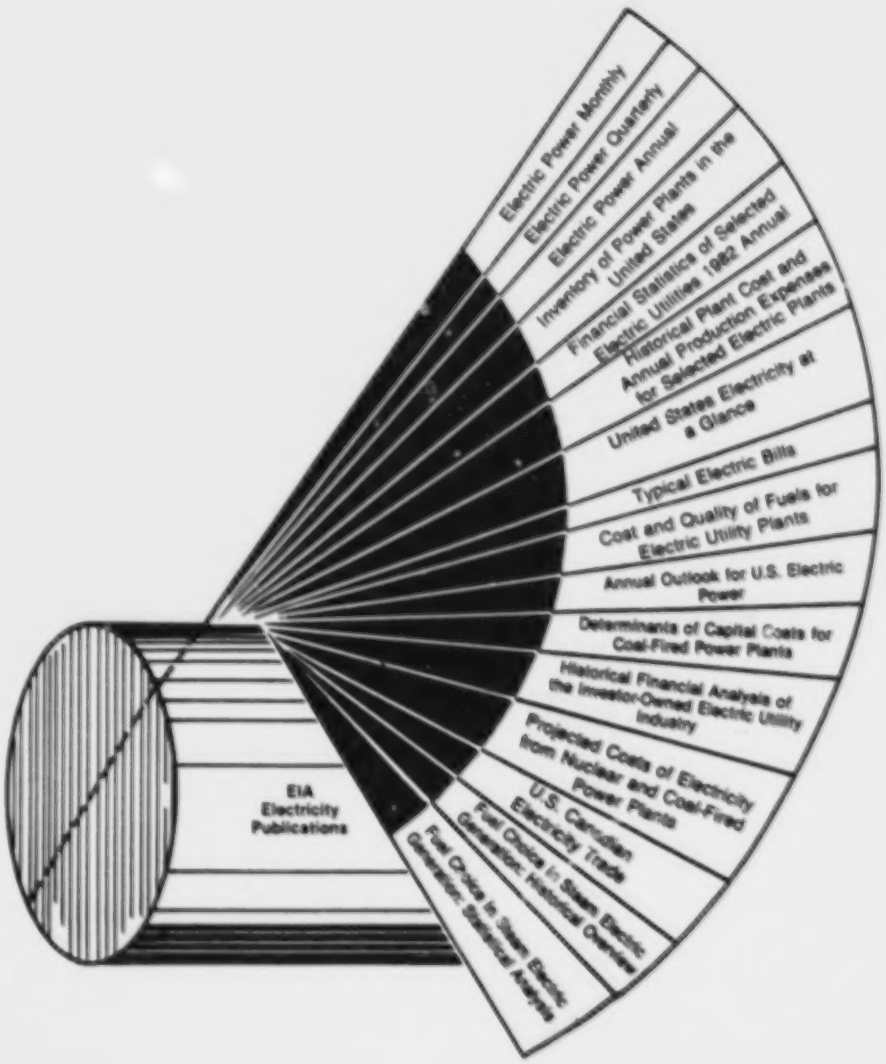
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United States Electricity at a Glance
Typical Electric Bills
Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants
Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power
Determinants of Capital Costs for Coal-Fired Power Plants
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Highlights

Introduction

As a result of the continued economic recovery that occurred in the United States in 1985, electric utilities generated 2,469,841 gigawatthours of electricity, an increase of 2.2 percent from 1984 (Table HL1). Over a 5-year period, total net generation averaged a 1.9 percent increase per year. Electricity generation from coal-fired units set an all-time record in 1985, producing 1,402,128 gigawatthours, accounting for the largest share of net generation among all fuels, 56.8 percent. For this same period, nuclear power for the second year in a row, was the second-most important fuel in the generation of electricity, 15.5 percent of total net generation. Generation from gas-fired units and hydroelectric power contributed 11.8 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively. Petroleum's share of net generation continued to decrease as it accounted for 4.1 percent of net generation in 1985. Net generation from other sources (wood, wind, waste, solar, and geothermal) accounted for 0.4 percent of total generation during 1985. Further information regarding net generation data is contained in Chapter 2.

In 1985, electric utilities consumed 693,841 thousand short tons of coal, an increase of 4.4 percent from 1984 (Table HL1). Steam, gas-turbine, and internal combustion plants consumed 173,414 thousand barrels of petroleum in 1985, a decrease of 15.2 percent from 1984. Electric utilities also consumed 3,044,083 million cubic feet of natural gas, a decrease of 2.2 percent from 1984. More information regarding fuel consumption for net generation of electricity is contained in Chapter 3.

Electric utilities' coal stocks as of December 31, 1985, were 156,376 thousand short tons. This amount is 13.0 percent less than at the end of 1984. Utilities' petroleum stocks at the end of 1985 were 73,689 thousand barrels, a decrease of 15.9 percent from 1984 (Table HL1). Over the past 5 years lower petroleum stocks have followed the trend by utilities of using less petroleum to produce electricity. More information regarding fuel stocks is contained in Chapter 6.

A summary of newly added units for 1985 is shown in Table HL2. These additions are shown by the date of commercial operation. A generating unit is said to be in commercial operation when control of the loading of the unit is turned over to the system dispatcher. During 1985, 44 hydroelectric units with a net summer capability of 3,125 megawatts were placed in commercial operation. The Bath County hydroelectric project, the largest pure pumped-storage plant in the U.S., located in the State of Virginia and operated by Virginia Electric & Power Company was placed in service. This plant has six units, each with a net summer capability rating of 350 megawatts. Additionally, 8 nuclear-powered units totalling 8,837 megawatts and 11 coal-fired units totalling 4,592 megawatts, were placed in service during 1985. Geothermal, petroleum-fired, gas-fired, and wind units totalling 982 megawatts were also placed in service during 1985.

Table HL1. Net Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Stocks of Electric Utilities in 1985

Item	1985	Percent Change from 1984
Net Generation (gigawatthours)	2,469,841	2.2
Fuel Consumption		
Coal (thousand short tons)	693,841	4.4
Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)	173,414	-15.2
Gas (million cubic feet)	3,044,083	-2.2
Fuel Stocks as of December 31, 1985		
Coal (thousand short tons)	156,376	-13.0
Petroleum[2] (thousand barrels)	73,689	-15.9

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
[2] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke stocks in 1985 were 49 thousand short tons.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table HL2. Newly Added Units by Company, Plant, and State, 1985

Company	Plant	State	Unit Number	Net Summer Capability (kilowatts)	Energy Source	Month
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Ambler	AK	IC2	150	Petroleum	January
Bethel Utilities Corp Inc	Bethel	AK	5	1,000	Petroleum	January
Carolina Power & Light Co[1]	Marshall	NC	HC1	5,000	Water	January
Carolina Power & Light Co	Marshall	NC	HC2	0	Water	January
Central Maine Power Co	Hiram	ME	1	8,100	Water	January
Central Nebraska Pub P&I Dist	Kingsley	NE	1	38,000	Water	January
Southeastern Power Admin	Richard Russell	GA	1	86,250	Water	January
Southwestern Electric Power Co	Pirkey	TX	1	640,000	Coal	January
Alabama Electric Coop Inc	Gantt	AL	4	1,800	Water	February
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Minto	AK	IC2	150	Petroleum	February
California Dept-Wtr Resources	Bottle Rock	CA	1	52,500	Geo Steam	February
Madison Gas & Electric Co	Sprecher	WI	1	10	Wind	February
Nevada Irrigation District	Scott Flat	CA	7P	950	Water	February
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	Susquehanna	PA	2	1,050,000	Uranium	February
Sacramento Municipal Util Dist	Camp Far West	CA	1	6,800	Water	February
Southeastern Power Admin	Richard Russell	GA	2	86,250	Water	February
Southern California Edison Co	Baker Dam	CA	HY2	57	Water	February
Southern California Edison Co	Baker Dam	CA	HY3	22	Water	February
Tampa Electric Co	Big Bend	FL	ST4	427,000	Coal	February
Denver City & County Of	Foothills	CO	1	3,125	Water	March
Nushagak Electric Coop Inc	Dillingham	AK	8	1,000	Petroleum	March
Nushagak Electric Coop Inc	Dillingham	AK	IC9	1,000	Petroleum	March
Palmyra City Of	Palmyra	MO	IC8	1,750	Petroleum	March
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	St Stephen	SC	1	28,000	Water	March
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	St Stephen	SC	2	28,000	Water	March
South Carolina Pub Serv Auth	St Stephen	SC	3	28,000	Water	March
Southern California Edison Co	Wind Turbine Test	CA	WT5	330	Wind	March
Wisconsin Power & Light Co	Edgewater	WI	5	380,000	Coal	March
Hart City Of	Hart	MI	IC1	1,136	Petroleum	March
Alabama Power Co	Mitchell Dam	AL	5	47,975	Water	April
Alabama Power Co	Mitchell Dam	AL	6	47,975	Water	April
Alabama Power Co	Mitchell Dam	AL	7	47,975	Water	April
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Shungnak	AK	4	150	Petroleum	April
Palmyra City Of	Palmyra	MO	IC7	1,750	Petroleum	April
Safe Harbor Water Power Corp	Safe Harbor	PA	8	37,500	Water	April
Union Electric Co	Callaway	MO	1	1,120,000	Uranium	April
Hart City Of	Hart	MI	IC3	1,360	Petroleum	April
Alabama Power Co	James H Miller Jr	AL	2	666,300	Coal	May
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Goodnews Bay	AK	IC2	150	Petroleum	May
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Diablo Canyon	CA	1	1,073,000	Uranium	May
Sierra Pacific Power Co	North Valmy	NV	2	267,000	Coal	May
Duke Power Co	Catawba	SC	1	1,145,000	Uranium	June
Lawrence Park Heat Lgt&Pwr Co	Bronxville	NY	IC5	500	Petroleum	June
Lawrence Park Heat Lgt&Pwr Co	Bronxville	NY	IC6	300	Petroleum	June
Metropolitan Water Dist	Red Mountain	CA	1	6,000	Water	June
Sabetha City Of	Sabetha	KS	IC9	1,000	Petroleum	June
Sacramento Municipal Util Dist	Jones Fork	CA	1	10,000	Water	June
Safe Harbor Water Power Corp	Safe Harbor	PA	10	37,500	Water	June
Southwestern Public Service Co	Tolk Station	TX	2	540,000	Coal	June
Tucson Gas & Electric Co	Springerville	AZ	1	350,000	Coal	June
Monroe City City of	Monroe	MO	5	2,000	Coal	June
Detroit Edison Co	Belle River	MI	ST2	650,000	Petroleum	July
Fayette City Of	Fayette	MO	GT1	3,200	Gas	July
Fayette City Of	Fayette	MO	GT2	3,200	Gas	July
Fayette City Of	Fayette	MO	GT3	2,400	Gas	July
Fayette City Of	Fayette	MO	GT4	1,200	Gas	July
Mississippi Power & Light Co	Grand Gulf	MS	1	1,108,000	Uranium	July
New York State Elec & Gas Corp	Kent Falls	NY	3	6,000	Water	July
Southeastern Power Admin	Richard Russell	GA	3	86,250	Water	July
Wisconsin Electric Power Co	Pleasant Prairie	WI	2	580,000	Coal	July
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Wales	AK	IC2	75	Petroleum	August
Hibbing Public Utilities Comm	Hibbing	MN	5	19,465	Coal	August
Tallahassee City Of	Jackson Bluff	FL	2	3,000	Water	August
Vermont Electric Coop Inc	North Hartland	VT	1	4,000	Water	August
Alaska Power & Telephone Co	Hydaburg	AK	5	330	Petroleum	September
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Minto	AK	IC3	150	Petroleum	September
Commonwealth Edison Co	Byron	IL	1	1,120,000	Uranium	September
Kansas Gas & Electric Co	Wolf Creek	KS	1	1,117,000	Uranium	September
Louisiana Power & Light Co	Waterford 3	LA	3	1,104,000	Uranium	September
Macon City Of	Macon	MO	4	500	Petroleum	September
Manitowoc City Of	Manitowoc	WI	IC1	5,250	Gas	September
Manitowoc City Of	Manitowoc	WI	IC2	5,250	Gas	September
Metlakatla City Of	Metalakatla	AK	IC8	600	Petroleum	September
Metlakatla City Of	Metalakatla	AK	IC7	600	Petroleum	September

Table HL2. Newly Added Units by Company, Plant, and State, 1985 (Continued)

Company	Plant	State	Unit Number	Net Summer Capability (kilowatts)	Energy Source	Month
Metlakatla City Of	Metalakatla	AK	IC8	800	Petroleum	September
Safe Harbor Water Power Corp	Safe Harbor	PA	12	37,500	Water	September
Tallahassee City Of	Jackson Bluff	FL	1	3,000	Water	September
Alaska Power & Telephone Co	Tok	AK	8	440	Petroleum	October
Alaska Power & Telephone Co	Tok	AK	9	930	Petroleum	October
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Noatak	AK	4	150	Petroleum	October
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Noatak	AK	5	150	Petroleum	October
Chanute City Of	Chanute 3	KS	9	6,900	Petroleum	October
Georgia Power Co	Bartletts Ferry	GA	5	54,000	Water	October
Glencoe City Of	Glencoe	MN	10	4,900	Petroleum	October
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	The Geysers	CA	16	113,000	Geo Steam	October
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	The Geysers	CA	20	113,000	Geo Steam	October
PUD No 2 Of Grant County	Quincy Chute	WA	1	9,400	Water	October
Haines Light & Power Co Inc	Haines	AK	IC8	800	Petroleum	October
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Gambell	AK	IC1	250	Petroleum	November
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Gambell	AK	IC2	250	Petroleum	November
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Gambell	AK	IC3	250	Petroleum	November
Georgia Power Co	Bartletts Ferry	GA	6	54,000	Water	November
Metropolitan Water Dist	Valley View	CA	1	4,000	Water	November
Seattle City Of	Boundary	WA	55	199,500	Water	November
Traverse City City Of	Boardman	MI	HC1	1,000	Water	November
Traverse City City Of	Sabin	MI	HC1	367	Water	November
Pacific Gas & Electric Co	Oak Flat	CA	1	1,300	Water	November
Alaska Village Elec Coop Inc	Shungnak	AK	IC3	150	Petroleum	December
Houston Lighting & Power Co	Limestone	TX	1	720,000	Coal	December
Hydro Development Group Inc	Pyrites 2	NY	2	3,000	Water	December
Hydro Development Group Inc	Pyrites 2	NY	3	3,000	Water	December
Nome Joint City Of	Snake River	AK	9	2,800	Petroleum	December
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Bath County	VA	1	350,000	Water	December
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Bath County	VA	2	350,000	Water	December
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Bath County	VA	3	350,000	Water	December
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Bath County	VA	4	350,000	Water	December
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Bath County	VA	5	350,000	Water	December
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Bath County	VA	6	350,000	Water	December
Total	-	-	-	17,535,122	-	-

[1] Individual net summer capability not available; reported value is aggregate for both units.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Electric utilities with plants of 50-megawatts installed nameplate capacity or larger received 666,743 thousand short tons of coal in 1985, a decrease of 17,368 thousand short tons from 1984. This decrease in receipts resulted from the decision of many utilities to reduce the record stocks of coal that had been built up in 1984 in anticipation of a possible coal miner's strike. Utilities continued to reduce their receipts of petroleum to 164,947 thousand barrels in 1985, a decrease of 18.5 percent from 1984. Receipts of natural gas by utilities in 1985 totalled 2,860,593 million cubic feet (Mcf), a decrease of 2.6 percent from 1984 (Table HL3). Further information regarding fuel receipts is contained in Chapter 4.

During 1985, the average cost of all coal received at electric utilities with plants of 50-megawatts installed nameplate capacity or larger was 164.8 cents per million Btu. Coal remained the least expensive fossil fuel and petroleum was the most expensive fossil fuel (431.7 cents per million Btu) for utility generating use. The average cost of gas delivered to electric utilities was 343.1 cents per million Btu over the year (Table HL3). Further details concerning fuel costs are contained in Chapter 6.

Electric utilities in the United States sold 2,309,543 gigawatthours of electricity to their customers in 1985, an increase of 1.4 percent from 1984. The increase in electricity sales occurred largely in the commercial sector and resulted from an increase in commercial customers (as reported by utilities when reporting their sales). Sales by customer category in 1985 were: residential, 790,977 gigawatthours; commercial, 608,968 gigawatthours; industrial, 824,523 gigawatthours; and other sales, 85,075 gigawatthours (Table HL4). Record sales were set in the residential and commercial categories during 1985. Detailed information regarding utility sales of electricity is contained in Chapter 8.

The median residential retail price of electricity, based on statistics from the sale of 500 kilowatthours in 40 selected U.S. cities, rose in 1985 to 8.19 cents per kilowatthour, an increase of 5.0 percent over 1984. The median price for commercial use of electricity in 1985, based on the sale of 10,000 kilowatthours with a 40-kilowatt demand, was 8.15 cents per kilowatthour, an increase of 0.8 percent from 1984. Industrial rates, based on the sale of 200,000 kilowatthours with a 500-kilowatt demand, rose to 6.09 cents per kilowatthour in 1985, an increase of 4.2 percent (Table HL5). More information regarding the retail price of electricity is contained in Chapter 7.

Table HL3. Receipts and Average Cost of Fossil Fuels at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger in 1985

Item	1985	Percent Change from 1984
Fuel Receipts		
Coal (thousand short tons)	666,743	-2.5
Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)	164,947	-18.5
Gas (million cubic feet)	2,860,593	-2.6
Fuel Costs (cents per million Btu)		
Coal	164.8	-1.0
Petroleum[2]	431.7	-11.2
Gas	343.1	-4.2

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Receipts of petroleum coke in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.
[2] Does not include petroleum coke. Cost of petroleum coke in 1985 was 131.8 cents per million Btu.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table HL4. Sales of Electricity in 1985
(Gigawatthours)

Item	1985	Percent Change from 1984
Total Sales	**2,309,543**	**1.4**
Residential	790,977	1.7
Commercial	608,968	5.3
Industrial	824,523	-1.9
Other	85,075	3.9

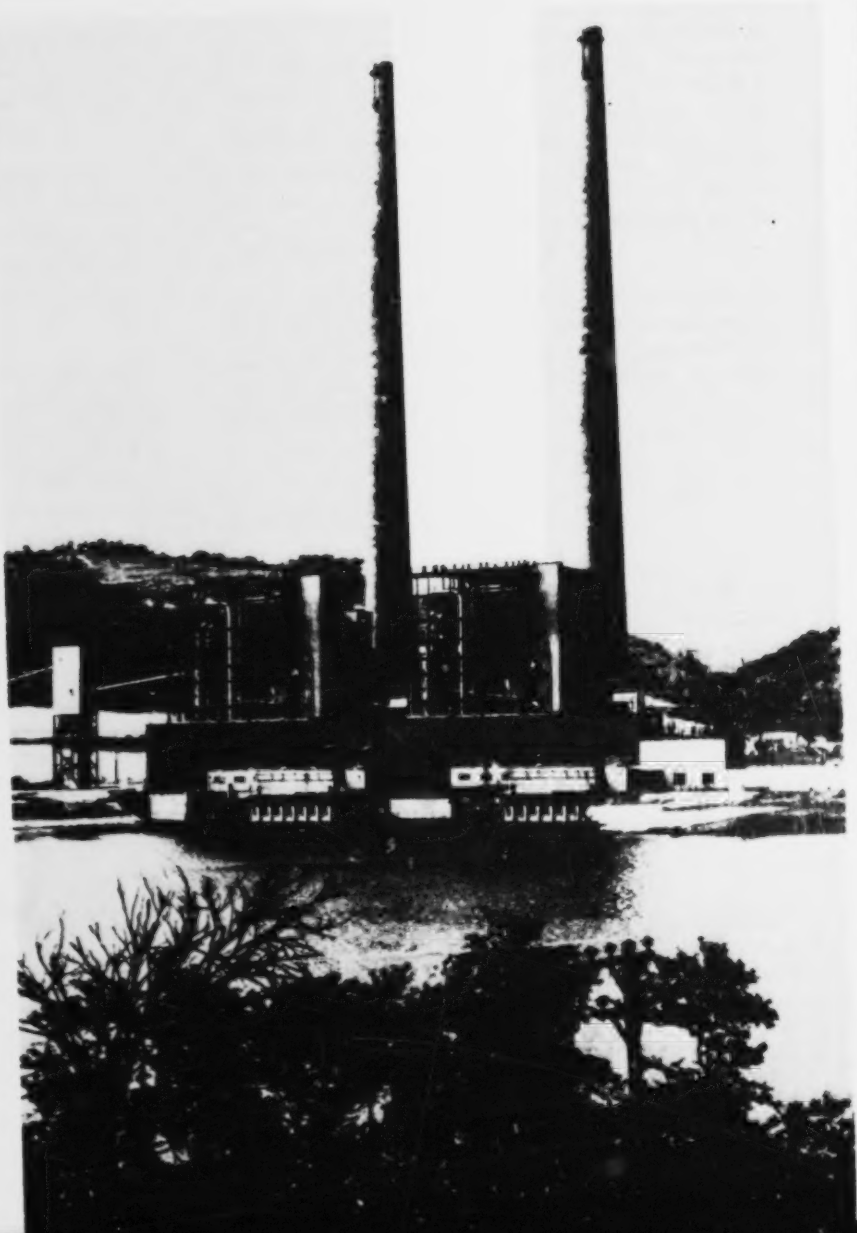
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Table HL5. Median Prices of Electricity in 1985
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Item	1985	Percent Change from 1984
Median Prices (cents per kilowatthour) [1]		
Residential[2]	8.19	5.0
Commercial[3]	8.15	.8
Industrial[4]	6.09	4.2

[1] Median prices are for 40 selected cities. Retail prices are arithmetic averages based on monthly data.
[2] Residential prices are for an energy consumption level of 500 kilowatthours.
[3] Commercial prices are for an energy consumption level of 10,000 kilowatthours and a 40-kilowatt demand.
[4] Industrial prices are for an energy consumption level of 200,000 kilowatthours and a 500-kilowatt demand.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data."

Introduction



The *Electric Power Annual (EPA)* is prepared by the Electric Power Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration; U.S. Department of Energy.

The *EPA* provides information about electric power net generation and fuel consumption for a wide audience, which includes electric utilities, industry, consumers, educational institutions, and government.

The *EPA* presents an annual summary of electric utility statistics at the national, regional, and State levels from 1981 through 1985. All data presented herein are final. Each chapter contains related text, tables, and graphs.

Beginning with the 1985 issue of the *EPA*, installed nameplate capacity data are replaced by net summer capability data. Net summer capability is defined as the steady hourly output which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. (For a definition of installed nameplate capacity, consult the Glossary.) The *Inventory of Power Plants in the United States* (8) will continue to report the installed (gross) nameplate rating and net winter capability, as well as net summer capability.

Chapters on net generation, fuel consumption, and receipts present data at the regional level. All chapters present Census Division and State totals except the chapter on retail prices. Data are also aggregated in a U.S. summary and by North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) region.

The *EPA* represents the most current annual data and the best appraisal of the electric utility industry available to the Energy Information Administration. Statistics presented herein may differ from those published in earlier reports because of revisions in the data bases, revised definitions, or revised calculation methods. Please refer to the "Technical Notes" at the back of this report for an explanation of individual definitions or methods of calculation.

The *EPA* routinely uses regional definitions developed by other organizations such as the Bureau of the Census and the NERC. While the regional definitions used are consistent, data reported herein may differ from those reported by other organizations because respondent definitions, reporting periods, or methods of calculations are different.

Target Audience for the 1985 EPA

The *EPA* is written for two groups of readers. The highlights section, aimed at the general public, includes events and trends in the electric power industry from 1981 through 1985.

The remainder of the *EPA* is oriented to those technical users needing specific descriptive statistics about the electric utility industry. It contains a synopsis of the fuels and techniques used to generate electric power, the amount of electric power generated, electric power costs, electric power sales, and related financial information.

In the public sector, the audience is composed of analysts, researchers, statisticians, and other professionals engaged in regulatory, policy, and program areas for the Federal, State, and local Governments. The Congress and other legislative bodies may also be interested in the general trends related to electric power at the State and national levels. Much of the *EPA* data can be used to evaluate existing laws and statutes or to develop new laws. Public service commissions and other special government groups may share an interest in State-level statistics. These groups may also compare the performance of their States with that of other jurisdictions.

In the private sector, the *EPA's* audience includes any person concerned with the electric power industry. The majority of users are research and analysis staff members and ultimately the policy- and decision-making members of electric utility companies. Financial and investment corporations, economic development organizations interested in new power plant construction, special interest groups, lobbyists, electric power associations, and the news media can all use the data available through the *EPA*.

Other public sectors that may have an interest in the *EPA* are universities, colleges, electric power equipment manufacturers, marketing groups, research and development organizations, and national strategic planning organizations.

Sources of Data

Data published in the *EPA* are compiled from four statistical EIA forms filed monthly by electric utilities. The form numbers and the sources of data appear in Table 46. For a description of the data submitted on each form, see Sections 1.1 through 1.4 of the "Technical Notes."

Coverage of Sources

The Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," collects data from all electric utilities with generating plants, approximately 800 electric utilities. To reduce the reporting burden for utilities, the remaining three data sources cover less than 100 percent of all central station generating utilities. The FERC Form 423 "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for

Electric Plants," collects data from electric power generating plants with a combined installed nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or larger, approximately 230 electric utilities. The Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," collects sales and revenue data from approximately 150 privately owned electric utilities having annual revenues of $100 million or more and selected other utilities, by sector. The sectors are residential, commercial, industrial, and other. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. The Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data," collects data on electricity prices for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. The sample consists of 158 utilities in 40 selected cities; the selection criterion is determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The coverage for each form is described in Sections 1.1 through 1.4 of the "Technical Notes." Sample collection forms for each of the four surveys are located in Section 5 of the "Technical Notes."

The data summarized by NERC regions in this publication are only for the regions in the contiguous United States, thereby excluding NERC data applicable to the provinces of Canada. A map showing NERC regions is included in Section 6 of the "Technical Notes." NERC regions cross State boundaries. Data from Alaska and Hawaii, which are not associated with a NERC region, are added to the total for the contiguous United States in all tables except those in the chapter on retail prices.

Adjustments to Collected Data

Data from the Form EIA-826 cover about 83 percent of the privately-owned electric utilities. These data are multiplied by expansion factors to estimate State and U.S. totals for Table 47 (see Section 1.4 of the "Technical Notes"). No adjustments have been made to data collected on the remaining forms used for this publication. Procedures for obtaining a 100-percent response of the reporting universe are described in Sections 1.1 through 1.4 of the "Technical Notes."

Glossary

A glossary of terms used in this report has been included to assist users in understanding the statistical data in this publication.

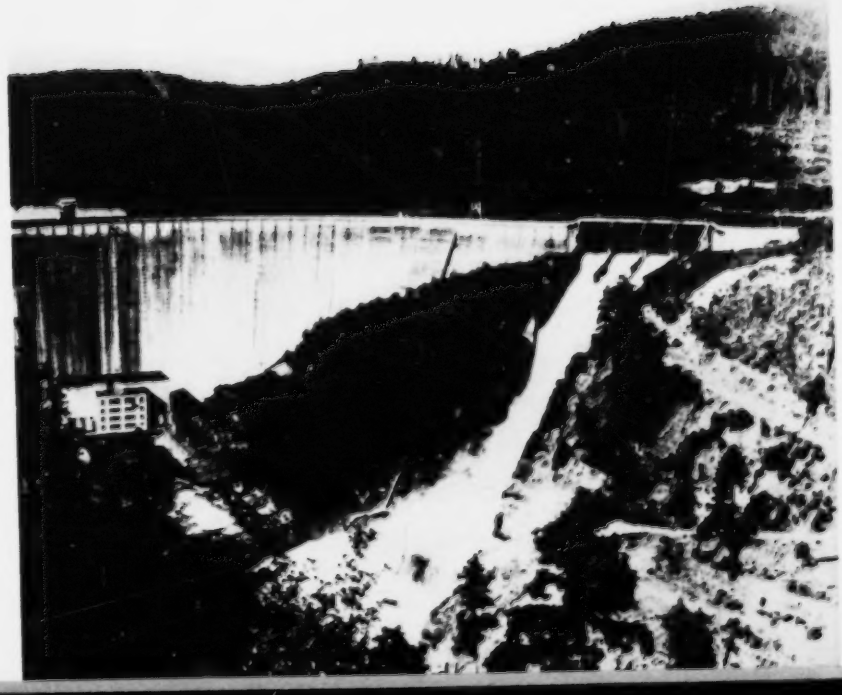
Technical Notes

The notes contain a detailed description of each data collection system used in preparing this report. The notes provide an explanation of the algorithms, rules for rounding data, and a table on average heat content. Copies of the data are available to the public. See Section 4 for further information.

References

The reference section contains a list of related publications. Reference numbers appear within the text in parentheses. The references are located after the "Technical Notes."

Net Generation



Introduction

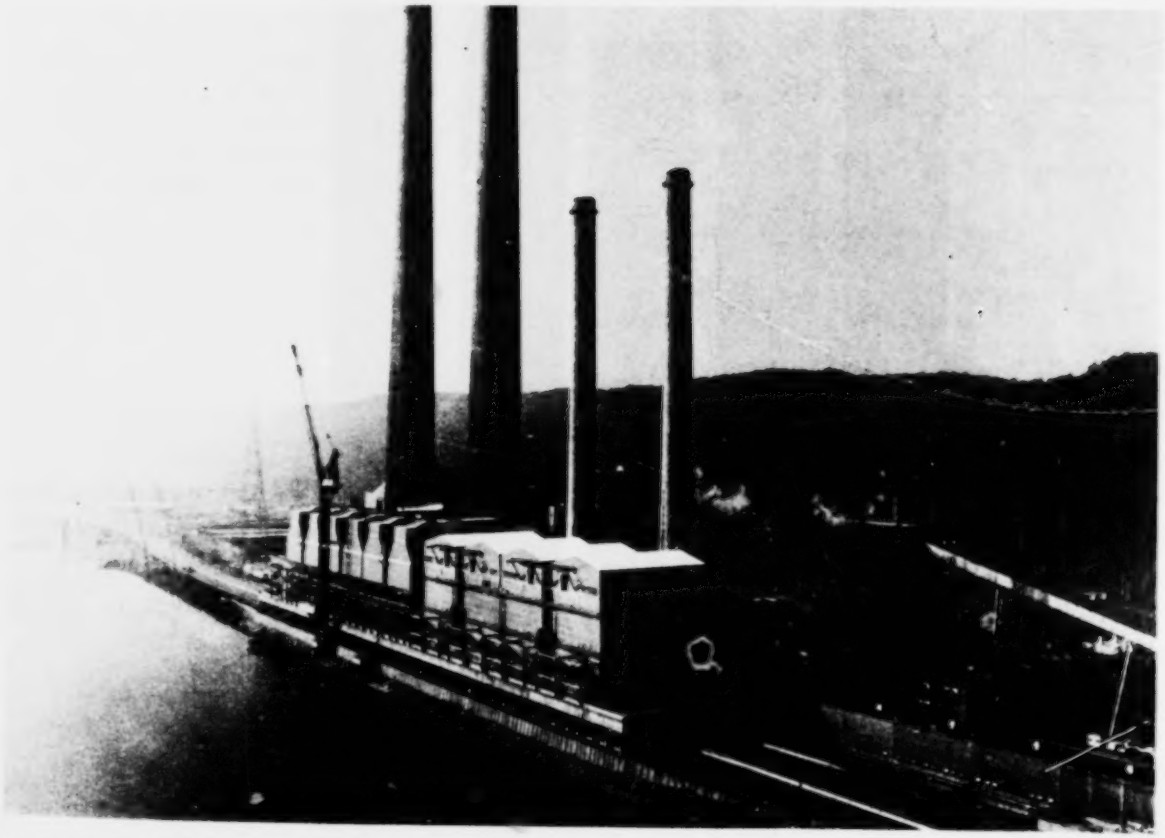
Net generation is a measure of the output of an electric utility plant. The measure presented here is called net generation because in-house plant use of electricity to maintain production is excluded before output is measured.

Many different technologies and energy sources are used to generate electricity in the United States today. A majority of these technologies use heat to produce steam to drive a turbine. However, other prime movers include hydroturbines and combustion turbine/internal combustion engines. Some generating units combine two or more technologies. A common example is the combined-cycle unit, in which the waste heat from gas turbines is used to produce steam used in steam turbines. The energy sources associated with these differing technologies can also be quite varied. Any heat source can be used to create steam--coal is the most common heat source for electric generation today, however, nuclear fission, combustible gas, and petroleum, wood, waste, and recovered geothermal heat also are used to produce steam. In addition, water, sun, and wind energy are directly converted into electric power. Although technologies that use sources such as wood, waste, solar energy, and wind have received attention from utilities recently, as yet there are a limited number of these facilities in use.

Total Net Generation

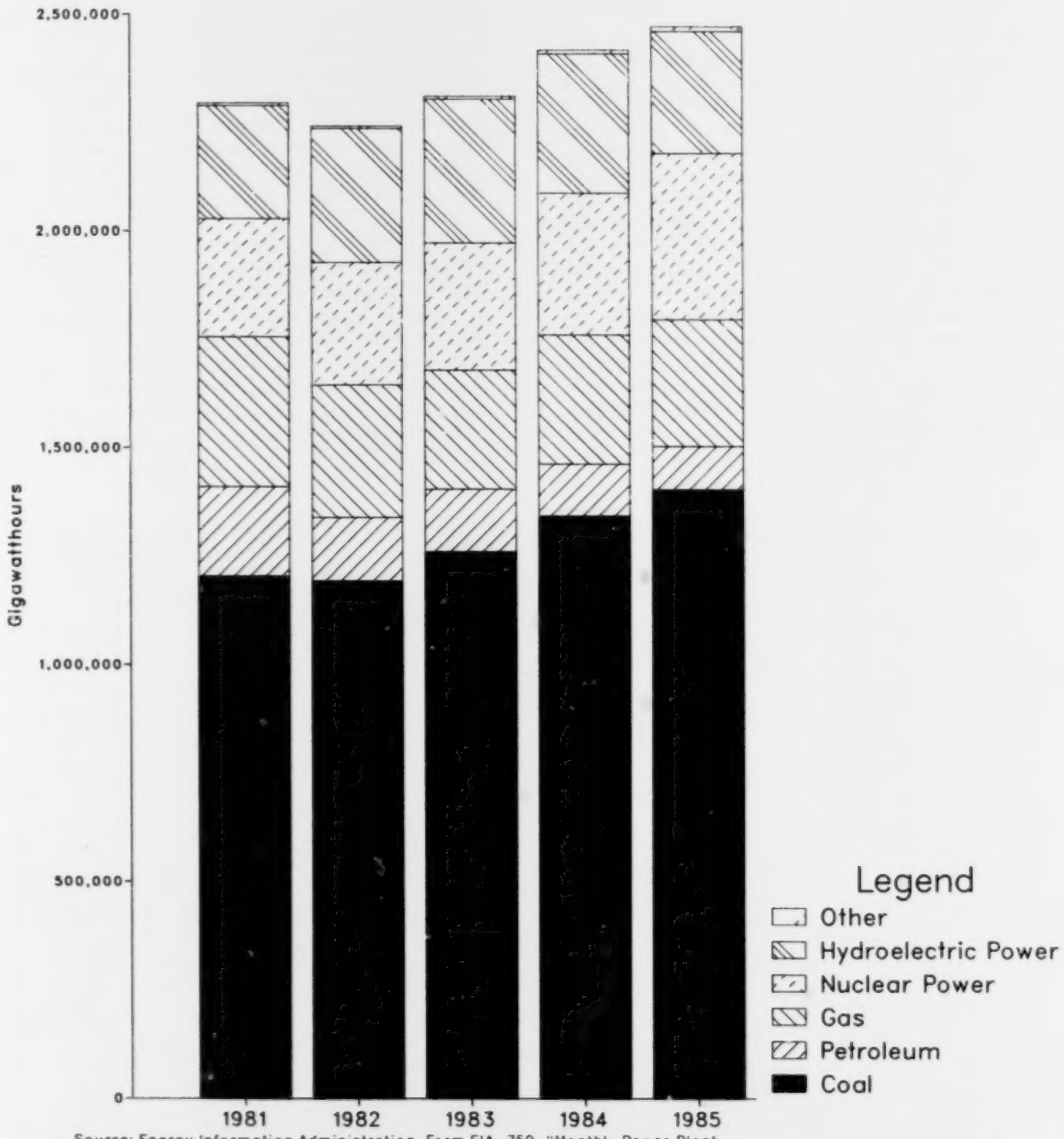
Electricity generation increased by 2.2 percent between 1984 and 1985, following growth of 4.6 percent between 1983 and 1984. This growth reflects a continuation in the upward trend in total generation in response to economic expansion. Cold temperatures during the winter months of January and December 1985, and warm temperatures in July of 1985, helped boost the demand for electric energy during the year.

In 1985, for the sixth consecutive year, coal accounted for more than one-half of net generation in the United States (56.8 percent). Nuclear power accounted for 15.5 percent, natural gas for 11.8 percent, hydroelectric power for 11.4 percent, petroleum for 4.1 percent, and "other" for 0.4 percent. Table 1 shows net generation by fuel source in the United States in 1984 and 1985 and the percentage change between these years. Net generation grew at an average rate of 1.9 percent per year since 1981.



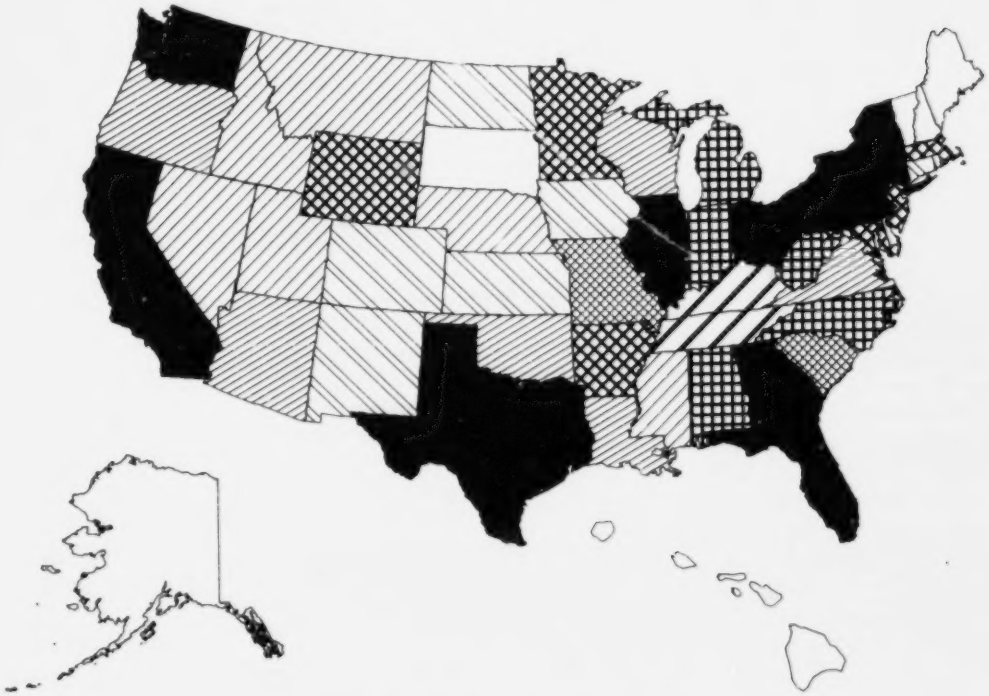
The W. H. Sammis Station (Ohio Edison Company) is a coal-fired plant located in Stratton, Ohio.

Figure 1. Net Generation by Coal, Petroleum, Gas, Nuclear Power, Hydroelectric Power, and Other, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Figure 2. Net Generation at Electric Utilities in 1985
(Gigawatthours)



Legend
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- >10000 <=20000
- >20000 <=30000
- >30000 <=40000
- >40000 <=50000
- >50000 <=60000
- >60000 <=70000
- >70000 <=80000
- >80000

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 1. Net Generation by Electric Utilities by Fuel Type, 1984-1985

Fuel Type	1985 (gigawatthours)	1984 (gigawatthours)	Percent Change
Coal	1,402,128	1,341,681	4.5
Petroleum[1]	100,202	119,808	-16.4
Gas	291,946	297,394	-1.8
Hydroelectric Power	281,149	321,150	-12.5
Nuclear Power	383,691	327,634	17.1
Other[2]	10,724	8,638	24.2
Total	**2,469,841**	**2,416,304**	**2.2**

[1] Includes petroleum coke.
[2] Includes geothermal, wood, wind, waste, and solar.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Net Generation by Fuel

Coal-fired generation in 1985 increased 4.5 percent from the 1984 level. The total net generation from coal in 1985 set an all-time record, producing 1,402,128 gigawatthours. The monthly high during 1985 was in January when 129,092 gigawatthours were produced from coal, just under the record set in August of 1983 of 129,313 gigawatthours. In 1985, 11 coal-fired units were placed in commercial operation. Coal is expected to continue to play an increasing role in the production of electricity at least for the immediate future because many large coal-fired units are scheduled to come on line during the next several years.

Nuclear-powered generation increased 17.1 percent over 1984. Electricity generation from nuclear-powered plants has been increasing at an average annual rate of 8.9 percent since 1981. During the year, 8 large nuclear units were placed into commercial operation and several others are in power ascension, which contributed to the record year. The amount of electricity generated from nuclear plants during January 1985 was the highest ever recorded for any single month. The State which generates the most nuclear power in the United States is Illinois. Illinois added a new unit in September 1985, helping to boost its nuclear net generation for 1985 to 39,106 gigawatthours. There are currently 9 operable nuclear units in Illinois, the most in any State.

Net generation from gas-fired plants produced 291,946 gigawatthours, a decrease of 1.8 percent from 1984. The States that represent the Nation's three largest users of natural gas to produce electricity are Texas, California, and Louisiana. Texas and Louisiana reported decreases of 5.3 and 5.5 percent, respectively, from 1984. For Texas, the decrease in gas-fired net generation was offset by an increase in coal-fired net generation. For Louisiana, the decrease in gas-fired net generation was offset by increases in coal-fired and nuclear-powered generation. California reported a 18.9 percent increase over 1984. California also reported the largest quantitative increase in gas-fired net generation of all States, 10,253 gigawatthours in 1985.

Electricity generation from hydroelectric power for 1985 decreased to 281,149 gigawatthours, 12.5 percent below the amount reported in 1984. The low level of hydroelectric generation in 1985 is attributed to below-normal water levels. Three western States depend heavily on hydroelectric power. Idaho generates almost all of its electricity from hydroelectric power. Oregon and Washington generate over 80 percent of its electricity from hydroelectric power. California reported the largest quantitative decrease in 1985, 11,442 gigawatthours, 26.5 percent below the amount generated during 1984. This decrease in hydroelectric net generation was offset by increased gas-fired and nuclear-powered net generation.

Generation of electricity from petroleum continued its downward trend in 1985, declining for the seventh consecutive year. Petroleum-fired net generation declined 16.4 percent from 1984. New York, the largest user of petroleum, decreased its 1985 generation by 10.3 percent from 1984. This decrease in petroleum-fired net generation was offset by a 13.7 percent increase in nuclear-powered generation and a 10.2 percent increase in coal-fired generation. Florida reported the largest quantitative decrease in petroleum-fired net generation, 5,650 gigawatthours during 1985. Florida replaced its petroleum generation with coal, which increased 27.3 percent from the previous year. In 1985, U.S. petroleum generation has been reduced to about 4 percent of total net generation with an average annual decline of 16.5 percent since 1981.

Net generation from "other" sources, which includes geothermal, wood, waste, wind, and solar, totalled 10,724 gigawatthours. Net generation from other sources in 1985 increased 24.2 percent from 1984, the largest percentage increase by fuel type. Six geothermal plants produced 9,325 gigawatthours of electricity in 1985, or over 85 percent of the total from "other" sources. The Geysers, owned and operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, produced 91 percent of the electricity generated from geothermal power.

Net Generation by NERC Region

The North American Reliability Council (NERC) regions (see NERC in the glossary) with the highest amount of net generation during 1985 were SERC, 506,322 gigawatthours; followed by WSCC, 467,948 gigawatthours; and ECAR, 428,958 gigawatthours. The utilities within ECAR depend largely on coal for generating electricity (94 percent in 1985) and have little incentive to switch to other energy sources. All NERC regions showed percentage increases in net generation in 1985. SPP, MAAC, and MAIN showed the largest percentage increase in net generation within the NERC regions, increasing 4.1, 3.4, and 3.4 percent, respectively, over the previous year. The SPP region had the largest percentage increase (87.1 percent) in nuclear-powered generation of all the NERC regions, increasing 9,562 gigawatthours. One large nuclear unit located in Kansas came on-line in 1985.

Net Generation by Census Division

Among Census Divisions (see Census Division in glossary) in 1985, the South Atlantic Division recorded the highest net generation level of 467,904 gigawatthours. The utilities within the South Atlantic Division generated nearly two-thirds of their annual net generation from coal. Florida reported the largest quantitative increase in coal-fired net generation within the South Atlantic Division, 9,337 gigawatthours.

The Cane Run Electric Generating Station is owned and operated by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company of Kentucky.

Table 2. Net Generation by Electric Utilities by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1984-1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985 (gigawatthours)	1984 (gigawatthours)	Percent Change from 1984
ECAR	428,958	421,281	1.8
ERCOT	178,194	174,958	1.8
MAAC	172,445	166,806	3.4
MAIN	176,702	170,940	3.4
MAPP (U.S.)	107,566	107,346	.2
NPCC (U.S.)	193,169	189,871	1.7
SERC	506,322	491,724	3.0
SPP	227,631	218,646	4.1
WSCC (U.S.)	467,948	464,018	.8
Contiguous U.S.	**2,458,935**	**2,405,590**	**2.2**
Alaska	4,285	4,012	6.8
Hawaii	6,621	6,702	-1.2
U.S. Total	**2,469,841**	**2,416,304**	**2.2**

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 3. Net Generation by Electric Utilities by Census Division, 1984-1985

Census Division	1985 (gigawatthours)	1984 (gigawatthours)	Percent Change from 1984
New England	81,388	80,731	0.8
Middle Atlantic	281,155	266,386	5.5
East North Central	408,593	404,040	1.1
West North Central	185,101	181,411	2.0
South Atlantic	467,904	453,321	3.2
East South Central	221,480	220,191	.6
West South Central	342,476	332,563	3.0
Mountain	201,604	198,019	1.8
Pacific Contiguous	269,234	268,926	.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	10,906	10,714	1.8
U.S. Total	**2,469,841**	**2,416,304**	**2.2**

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 4. Net Generation by Electric Utilities by Fuel and Prime Mover, 1981-1985
(Gigawatthours)

Prime Mover	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Coal-Fired Steam	1,402,128	1,341,681	1,259,424	1,192,004	1,203,203
Petroleum-Fired Steam[1]	97,490	116,765	141,363	144,293	201,744
Gas-Fired Steam	278,812	283,736	260,605	291,376	325,393
Total Fossil Steam[2]	**1,778,430**	**1,742,182**	**1,661,392**	**1,627,673**	**1,730,340**
Petroleum CT/IC	2,712	3,042	3,135	2,505	4,677
Gas CT/IC	13,134	13,658	13,494	13,884	20,384
Total CT/IC[3]	**15,846**	**16,700**	**16,629**	**16,388**	**25,061**
Total Petroleum[4]	**100,202**	**119,808**	**144,499**	**146,797**	**206,421**
Total Gas[5]	**291,946**	**297,394**	**274,098**	**305,260**	**345,777**
Hydroelectric	**281,149**	**321,150**	**332,130**	**309,213**	**260,684**
Nuclear	**383,691**	**327,634**	**293,677**	**282,773**	**272,674**
Other[6]	10,724	8,638	6,456	5,164	6,054
Total	2,469,841	2,416,304	2,310,285	2,241,211	2,294,812

[1] Includes petroleum coke.
[2] Sum of coal, petroleum, and gas-fired steam units.
[3] Sum of petroleum combustion turbine/internal combustion and gas combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[4] Sum of petroleum-fired steam and petroleum-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[5] Sum of gas-fired steam and gas-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[6] Includes geothermal, wood, and waste; for 1983 also includes wind and for 1984 also includes wind and solar.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 5. Net Generation by Prime Mover, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985

(Gigawatthours)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
			Total		
ECAR	428,958	421,281	397,455	379,016	404,004
ERCOT	178,194	174,958	164,616	165,343	164,868
MAAC	172,445	166,806	160,496	154,936	153,789
MAIN	176,702	170,940	163,923	156,373	162,115
MAPP (U.S.)	107,566	107,346	104,458	102,283	101,506
NPCC (U.S.)	193,169	189,871	183,113	178,940	182,743
SERC	506,322	491,724	479,039	455,777	464,353
SPP	227,631	218,646	210,440	206,774	212,360
WSCC (U.S.)	467,948	464,018	436,466	431,805	439,327
Contiguous U.S.	**2,458,935**	**2,405,590**	**2,300,005**	**2,231,247**	**2,295,064**
Alaska	4,285	4,012	3,748	3,597	3,188
Hawaii	6,621	6,702	6,531	6,367	6,560
U.S. Total	**2,469,841**	**2,416,304**	**2,310,285**	**2,241,211**	**2,294,812**
			Coal-Fired Steam		
ECAR	403,088	393,261	367,026	352,241	369,098
ERCOT	74,672	74,340	71,981	65,069	59,687
MAAC	100,107	99,514	97,614	89,858	87,715
MAIN	114,176	119,324	119,679	110,929	114,054
MAPP (U.S.)	75,276	75,115	68,761	65,746	67,901
NPCC (U.S.)	34,979	31,693	27,513	26,453	18,870
SERC	318,758	287,828	271,907	262,397	281,088
SPP	123,944	112,756	105,033	87,997	76,633
WSCC (U.S.)	156,833	147,547	129,574	130,954	127,811
Contiguous U.S.	**1,401,832**	**1,341,376**	**1,259,087**	**1,191,644**	**1,202,858**
Alaska	296	305	337	360	345
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**1,402,128**	**1,341,681**	**1,259,424**	**1,192,004**	**1,203,203**
			Petroleum-Fired Steam[1]		
ECAR	1,465	1,437	1,560	2,377	4,456
ERCOT	762	417	1,799	955	642
MAAC	15,121	19,191	20,969	17,008	22,319
MAIN	1,129	2,310	3,263	4,128	5,494
MAPP (U.S.)	121	165	156	201	247
NPCC (U.S.)	54,529	62,401	66,752	65,983	77,464
SERC	14,952	21,284	32,905	36,080	51,879
SPP	292	366	875	1,562	5,111
WSCC (U.S.)	2,952	2,973	6,944	10,014	28,005
Contiguous U.S.	**91,323**	**110,544**	**135,222**	**138,309**	**195,620**
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	6,166	6,220	6,140	5,983	6,124
U.S. Total	**97,490**	**116,765**	**141,363**	**144,293**	**201,744**
			Gas-Fired Steam		
ECAR	513	815	902	789	1,252
ERCOT	99,253	96,093	87,542	95,694	99,987
MAAC	5,642	8,434	8,275	5,726	7,030
MAIN	494	506	901	612	750
MAPP (U.S.)	255	334	423	406	815
NPCC (U.S.)	20,358	18,510	14,693	15,245	11,718
SERC	15,359	16,283	15,503	17,006	16,426
SPP	70,033	85,781	87,475	101,928	114,150
WSCC (U.S.)	66,904	56,970	44,872	53,925	73,226
Contiguous U.S.	**278,812**	**283,725**	**260,587**	**291,330**	**325,355**
Alaska	0	10	18	46	38
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**278,812**	**283,736**	**260,605**	**291,376**	**325,393**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Net Generation by Prime Mover, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Gigawatthours)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
			Total Fossil-Fired Steam[1]		
ECAR	405,066	395,512	369,488	355,407	374,806
ERCOT	174,688	170,850	161,322	161,719	160,317
MAAC	120,870	127,139	126,858	112,592	117,065
MAIN	115,798	122,140	123,842	115,669	120,299
MAPP (U.S.)	75,652	75,614	69,339	66,352	68,964
NPCC (U.S.)	109,866	112,603	108,358	107,681	108,053
SERC	349,068	325,395	320,316	315,482	349,394
SPP	194,269	198,903	193,383	191,487	195,894
WSCC (U.S.)	226,669	207,490	181,390	194,893	229,041
Contiguous U.S.	**1,771,967**	**1,735,646**	**1,654,896**	**1,621,283**	**1,723,833**
Alaska	296	316	356	407	384
Hawaii	6,166	6,220	6,140	5,983	6,124
U.S. Total	**1,778,430**	**1,742,182**	**1,661,392**	**1,627,673**	**1,730,340**
			Petroleum Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion		
ECAR	30	31	33	94	260
ERCOT	13	10	54	36	39
MAAC	545	1,107	1,117	472	938
MAIN	22	33	97	87	91
MAPP (U.S.)	4	6	28	14	15
NPCC (U.S.)	453	460	293	346	491
SERC	576	334	499	452	1,472
SPP	38	45	125	103	124
WSCC (U.S.)	144	103	84	153	490
Contiguous U.S.	**1,825**	**2,129**	**2,330**	**1,757**	**3,920**
Alaska	495	495	460	413	350
Hawaii	392	418	345	334	407
U.S. Total	**2,712**	**3,042**	**3,135**	**2,505**	**4,677**
			Gas Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion		
ECAR	104	146	185	433	662
ERCOT	2,813	3,511	2,772	2,976	3,730
MAAC	642	1,081	1,150	720	1,246
MAIN	68	136	300	396	561
MAPP (U.S.)	43	73	94	83	312
NPCC (U.S.)	311	460	319	190	644
SERC	722	759	1,824	921	1,238
SPP	1,494	2,078	1,692	2,051	4,263
WSCC (U.S.)	4,190	2,906	2,820	3,888	5,865
Contiguous U.S.	**10,389**	**11,150**	**11,155**	**11,668**	**18,520**
Alaska	2,746	2,508	2,338	2,216	1,864
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**13,134**	**13,658**	**13,494**	**13,884**	**20,384**
			Total Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion[2]		
ECAR	134	177	218	527	921
ERCOT	2,826	3,521	2,826	3,012	3,769
MAAC	1,187	2,188	2,267	1,192	2,183
MAIN	90	169	397	484	651
MAPP (U.S.)	47	79	122	97	327
NPCC (U.S.)	764	920	612	545	1,135
SERC	1,298	1,093	2,323	1,374	2,711
SPP	1,533	2,123	1,817	2,154	4,387
WSCC (U.S.)	4,334	3,009	2,903	4,041	6,355
Contiguous U.S.	**12,214**	**13,279**	**13,485**	**13,425**	**22,440**
Alaska	3,241	3,003	2,799	2,629	2,214
Hawaii	392	418	345	334	407
U.S. Total	**15,846**	**16,700**	**16,629**	**16,388**	**25,061**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Net Generation by Prime Mover, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Gigawatthours)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
			Total Petroleum[r]		
ECAR	1,495	1,467	1,593	2,471	4,716
ERCOT	775	427	1,853	992	681
MAAC	15,666	20,298	22,086	17,480	23,257
MAIN	1,151	2,344	3,359	4,216	5,585
MAPP (U.S.)	125	171	184	215	262
NPCC (U.S.)	54,982	62,861	67,046	66,329	77,956
SERC	15,528	21,617	33,404	36,532	53,352
SPP	330	411	1,001	1,665	5,236
WSCC (U.S.)	3,096	3,077	7,027	10,167	28,495
Contiguous U.S.	**93,148**	**112,673**	**137,552**	**140,066**	**199,539**
Alaska	496	496	461	414	351
Hawaii	6,558	6,638	6,485	6,317	6,531
U.S. Total	**100,202**	**119,808**	**144,499**	**146,797**	**206,421**
			Total Gas[s]		
ECAR	817	961	1,087	1,222	1,914
ERCOT	102,066	99,604	90,315	98,569	103,717
MAAC	6,284	9,515	9,425	6,446	6,276
MAIN	562	642	1,201	1,008	1,311
MAPP (U.S.)	298	407	517	489	1,127
NPCC (U.S.)	20,669	18,970	15,012	15,445	12,362
SERC	16,081	17,042	17,327	17,927	17,665
SPP	71,528	87,859	89,166	103,979	118,413
WSCC (U.S.)	71,094	59,876	47,692	57,813	79,090
Contiguous U.S.	**289,200**	**294,876**	**271,742**	**302,998**	**343,875**
Alaska	2,746	2,518	2,336	2,261	1,902
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**291,946**	**297,394**	**274,098**	**305,260**	**345,777**
			Hydroelectric		
ECAR	2,106	2,214	2,170	1,962	1,816
ERCOT	680	588	467	613	782
MAAC	2,436	3,397	2,933	3,185	2,054
MAIN	3,014	2,297	2,556	2,456	2,195
MAPP (U.S.)	13,769	14,412	14,555	14,386	13,531
NPCC (U.S.)	30,959	31,186	30,848	29,727	30,299
SERC	24,947	38,462	38,008	35,488	20,827
SPP	10,995	6,537	7,520	5,590	2,929
WSCC (U.S.)	191,477	221,350	232,461	215,219	185,647
Contiguous U.S.	**280,382**	**320,442**	**331,519**	**308,628**	**260,080**
Alaska	748	693	593	561	590
Hawaii	19	15	17	23	14
U.S. Total	**281,149**	**321,150**	**332,130**	**309,213**	**260,684**
			Nuclear		
ECAR	21,386	23,175	25,571	21,119	26,460
ERCOT	–	–	–	–	–
MAAC	47,937	34,040	26,438	37,967	32,486
MAIN	57,792	46,323	37,119	37,756	38,961
MAPP (U.S.)	17,956	17,127	20,345	21,356	18,619
NPCC (U.S.)	51,300	44,973	42,627	40,934	43,229
SERC	131,008	126,774	118,392	103,433	91,421
SPP	20,535	10,973	7,646	7,482	9,075
WSCC (U.S.)	35,776	24,248	13,541	12,727	12,421
Contiguous U.S.	**383,691**	**327,634**	**293,677**	**282,773**	**272,674**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**383,691**	**327,634**	**293,677**	**282,773**	**272,674**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Net Generation by Prime Mover, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Gigawatthours)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	Other[6]				
ECAR	265	203	9	*	*
ERCOT	–	–	–	–	–
MAAC	16	41	–	–	–
MAIN	7	11	9	9	8
MAPP (U.S.)	141	114	97	91	66
NPCC (U.S.)	280	189	68	52	27
SERC	0	*	*	*	–
SPP	300	110	75	61	75
WSCC (U.S.)	9,672	7,921	6,171	4,924	5,863
Contiguous U.S.	**10,681**	**8,590**	**6,428**	**5,137**	**6,039**
Alaska	*	*	–	–	–
Hawaii	44	48	28	26	15
U.S. Total	**10,724**	**8,638**	**6,456**	**5,164**	**6,054**

[1] Includes petroleum coke.
[2] Sum of coal, petroleum, and gas-fired steam units.
[3] Sum of petroleum combustion turbine/internal combustion and gas combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[4] Sum of petroleum-fired steam and petroleum-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[5] Sum of gas-fired steam and gas-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[6] Includes geothermal, wood, and waste; for 1983 also includes wind and for 1984 also includes wind and solar.
* For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985
(Gigawatthours)

Total

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**81,388**	**80,731**	**78,165**	**77,005**	**76,911**
Connecticut	25,227	27,244	23,900	24,417	23,779
Maine	9,136	9,227	9,737	8,324	9,252
Massachusetts	36,259	32,878	34,740	33,986	32,931
New Hampshire	6,034	6,312	5,288	4,784	5,563
Rhode Island	547	603	584	442	819
Vermont	4,185	4,468	3,916	5,052	4,568
Middle Atlantic	**281,155**	**266,386**	**255,863**	**252,373**	**254,155**
New Jersey	34,355	26,342	27,312	31,465	31,730
New York	111,782	109,140	104,948	101,935	105,832
Pennsylvania	135,018	130,905	123,604	118,974	116,593
East North Central	**408,593**	**404,040**	**386,153**	**368,734**	**391,046**
Illinois	103,667	101,011	99,160	93,660	98,871
Indiana	78,484	80,963	70,863	63,826	67,766
Michigan	74,485	71,963	70,911	68,703	75,595
Ohio	110,763	108,249	105,873	105,153	111,754
Wisconsin	41,195	41,854	39,348	37,393	37,059
West North Central	**185,101**	**181,411**	**173,135**	**167,200**	**167,538**
Iowa	23,474	22,762	22,253	21,867	22,617
Kansas	27,512	26,175	23,773	23,220	24,544
Minnesota	30,954	28,453	29,971	28,547	31,502
Missouri	57,335	56,015	52,705	49,063	48,801
Nebraska	15,934	17,977	17,052	18,269	16,063
North Dakota	22,071	21,872	19,601	18,314	16,061
South Dakota	7,822	8,157	7,779	7,920	7,950
South Atlantic	**467,904**	**453,321**	**431,297**	**405,046**	**424,019**
Delaware	8,470	9,369	9,473	7,016	8,320
District of Columbia	107	312	221	87	358
Florida	96,434	94,370	91,522	92,047	98,999
Georgia	80,925	73,510	66,580	59,985	61,923
Maryland	32,300	35,683	32,646	29,755	30,144
North Carolina	74,492	79,054	74,690	74,496	72,004
South Carolina	53,555	44,988	45,966	36,778	41,250
Virginia	42,084	38,152	37,723	36,600	37,481
West Virginia	79,536	77,883	72,476	68,285	73,540
East South Central	**221,480**	**220,191**	**216,654**	**209,267**	**208,624**
Alabama	72,667	77,114	76,172	74,680	74,774
Kentucky	63,047	58,929	57,682	58,111	60,095
Mississippi	19,185	15,384	13,359	16,971	14,798
Tennessee	66,581	68,764	69,441	59,505	58,957
West South Central	**342,476**	**332,563**	**319,039**	**316,333**	**320,750**
Arkansas	35,565	30,052	30,073	23,479	25,308
Louisiana	44,261	39,328	37,042	41,535	44,110
Oklahoma	44,139	45,082	45,711	44,926	44,075
Texas	218,510	218,101	206,214	206,393	207,257
Mountain	**201,604**	**198,019**	**177,686**	**169,503**	**169,005**
Arizona	48,227	45,805	41,369	38,720	40,575
Colorado	28,812	27,441	25,225	25,578	25,404
Idaho	10,866	13,196	12,772	11,592	9,508
Montana	18,773	18,896	15,097	14,844	16,593
Nevada	16,746	20,458	17,373	15,585	15,724
New Mexico	27,108	26,891	27,170	23,758	23,017
Utah	15,411	13,788	12,424	11,892	11,761
Wyoming	35,661	31,543	26,258	27,535	26,423
Pacific Contiguous	**269,234**	**268,926**	**262,012**	**265,783**	**273,017**
California	127,846	121,669	117,734	118,321	129,986
Oregon	48,248	52,061	49,180	50,771	40,382
Washington	93,140	95,197	95,099	96,691	102,649
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10,906**	**10,714**	**10,279**	**9,964**	**9,748**
Alaska	4,285	4,012	3,748	3,597	3,188
Hawaii	6,621	6,702	6,531	6,367	6,560
U.S. Total	**2,469,841**	**2,416,304**	**2,310,285**	**2,241,211**	**2,294,812**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Coal-Fired Steam

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**16,168**	**14,623**	**11,927**	**11,199**	**4,468**
Connecticut	1,861	32	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	10,577	11,260	9,230	8,867	2,250
New Hampshire	3,391	3,281	2,656	2,289	2,197
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	39	50	42	44	21
Middle Atlantic	**127,376**	**122,569**	**119,803**	**116,349**	**113,330**
New Jersey	8,571	7,366	7,838	7,077	6,981
New York	18,811	17,070	15,585	15,254	14,402
Pennsylvania	99,993	98,132	96,380	94,018	91,946
East North Central	**335,640**	**331,114**	**316,789**	**300,806**	**314,160**
Illinois	62,983	63,233	66,908	61,201	62,985
Indiana	77,762	80,246	70,004	62,898	66,424
Michigan	59,202	55,629	52,016	50,488	53,183
Ohio	108,029	103,263	100,468	101,454	106,762
Wisconsin	27,663	28,743	27,393	24,564	24,807
West North Central	**139,457**	**147,243**	**134,902**	**126,727**	**129,066**
Iowa	20,350	18,907	18,734	18,456	19,136
Kansas	21,917	23,339	19,592	17,778	17,587
Minnesota	18,449	19,139	17,054	17,221	20,026
Missouri	46,122	53,241	50,596	46,910	47,401
Nebraska	10,232	10,717	9,471	8,120	8,482
North Dakota	19,873	19,439	17,182	15,729	13,773
South Dakota	2,513	2,462	2,274	2,513	2,662
South Atlantic	**302,206**	**289,217**	**266,437**	**253,985**	**261,740**
Delaware	5,866	6,399	6,536	4,146	4,409
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	43,525	34,188	28,922	21,694	21,096
Georgia	67,828	63,821	54,480	49,464	51,790
Maryland	17,613	18,775	15,518	14,242	12,782
North Carolina	50,845	52,276	55,946	59,804	62,566
South Carolina	19,814	18,522	17,213	20,948	21,083
Virginia	17,811	18,069	16,055	16,174	15,380
West Virginia	78,905	77,166	71,767	67,514	72,633
East South Central	**171,470**	**152,577**	**148,125**	**139,361**	**156,717**
Alabama	51,375	42,057	39,787	36,170	44,889
Kentucky	59,839	55,072	54,177	54,454	57,071
Mississippi	10,015	9,485	8,882	9,259	6,607
Tennessee	50,242	45,963	45,279	39,479	48,149
West South Central	**152,731**	**136,463**	**131,482**	**112,511**	**95,570**
Arkansas	20,275	14,350	16,042	10,856	9,476
Louisiana	13,968	9,828	8,378	4,998	1,529
Oklahoma	20,430	20,383	19,575	17,904	13,661
Texas	98,058	91,901	87,488	78,752	70,904
Mountain	**148,309**	**140,408**	**123,069**	**124,703**	**119,144**
Arizona	29,076	27,479	24,858	28,670	28,122
Colorado	26,128	24,869	22,243	22,879	22,172
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	8,465	7,650	3,452	3,853	5,047
Nevada	11,642	14,003	12,413	12,619	9,549
New Mexico	24,260	23,898	24,128	19,431	17,885
Utah	14,229	12,321	10,921	10,635	10,869
Wyoming	34,509	30,187	25,054	26,617	25,500
Pacific Contiguous	**8,476**	**7,162**	**6,554**	**6,203**	**8,683**
California	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon	592	721	443	739	1,679
Washington	7,884	6,441	6,111	5,464	6,985
Pacific Noncontiguous	**296**	**305**	**337**	**360**	**345**
Alaska	296	305	337	360	345
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**1,402,128**	**1,341,681**	**1,259,424**	**1,192,904**	**1,203,203**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Petroleum-Fired Steam[1]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**28,835**	**33,738**	**32,531**	**33,227**	**40,986**
Connecticut	10,235	12,320	11,927	10,414	10,830
Maine	2,061	2,082	2,041	1,828	2,150
Massachusetts	14,833	17,104	16,804	19,214	25,258
New Hampshire	1,365	1,922	1,432	1,398	2,149
Rhode Island	338	308	326	371	597
Vermont	2	2	1	3	3
Middle Atlantic	**35,918**	**42,535**	**49,282**	**43,741**	**51,340**
New Jersey	2,749	4,810	4,407	4,644	5,735
New York	25,695	28,663	34,222	32,756	36,478
Pennsylvania	7,474	9,062	10,654	6,341	9,126
East North Central	**2,083**	**3,243**	**4,279**	**5,864**	**9,119**
Illinois	985	2,179	3,095	3,939	5,286
Indiana	189	156	177	221	277
Michigan	512	567	639	1,257	3,028
Ohio	293	252	274	345	375
Wisconsin	104	89	93	101	152
West North Central	**276**	**323**	**468**	**551**	**606**
Iowa	43	44	47	51	58
Kansas	74	87	198	220	261
Minnesota	18	19	24	44	79
Missouri	88	84	118	137	120
Nebraska	20	15	33	59	39
North Dakota	25	72	42	32	38
South Dakota	8	3	5	8	12
South Atlantic	**19,988**	**26,734**	**38,944**	**42,317**	**59,723**
Delaware	1,864	2,226	2,396	2,339	3,348
District of Columbia	90	273	190	80	345
Florida	13,438	19,217	30,804	33,515	46,421
Georgia	104	75	122	166	335
Maryland	3,015	2,874	3,381	3,630	3,884
North Carolina	182	174	227	149	161
South Carolina	71	84	64	235	1,078
Virginia	974	1,557	1,487	1,821	3,673
West Virginia	248	254	274	323	479
East South Central	**342**	**386**	**401**	**523**	**2,102**
Alabama	41	37	57	23	36
Kentucky	157	173	147	169	185
Mississippi	36	58	81	205	1,765
Tennessee	108	117	115	125	115
West South Central	**934**	**613**	**2,375**	**2,084**	**3,751**
Arkansas	11	10	46	86	454
Louisiana	99	138	352	942	2,626
Oklahoma	28	22	13	15	2
Texas	796	444	1,964	1,041	669
Mountain	**408**	**657**	**683**	**649**	**688**
Arizona	169	407	406	213	271
Colorado	21	31	54	69	74
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	16	35	10	10	13
Nevada	54	33	24	128	137
New Mexico	38	60	109	143	82
Utah	39	30	40	28	39
Wyoming	72	60	41	58	72
Pacific Contiguous	**2,540**	**2,315**	**6,260**	**9,353**	**27,304**
California	2,534	2,304	6,242	9,337	27,281
Oregon	1	4	8	5	12
Washington	4	7	9	11	10
Pacific Noncontiguous	**6,167**	**6,221**	**6,141**	**5,984**	**6,124**
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	6,166	6,220	6,140	5,983	6,124
U.S. Total	**97,490**	**116,765**	**141,363**	**144,293**	**201,744**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Gas-Fired Steam

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**4,588**	**3,474**	**2,539**	**1,449**	**746**
Connecticut	135	196	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	4,247	2,982	2,278	1,382	521
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	201	282	248	61	215
Vermont	5	15	13	6	11
Middle Atlantic	**20,680**	**22,750**	**19,922**	**19,009**	**17,456**
New Jersey	4,800	7,593	7,706	5,200	6,475
New York	15,770	15,036	12,154	13,796	10,972
Pennsylvania	109	120	62	13	9
East North Central	**920**	**1,207**	**1,741**	**1,305**	**1,799**
Illinois	412	394	736	402	476
Indiana	85	89	224	229	383
Michigan	336	604	618	450	648
Ohio	32	31	29	47	55
Wisconsin	55	89	133	177	238
West North Central	**1,675**	**2,804**	**3,966**	**5,275**	**7,102**
Iowa	93	127	161	136	205
Kansas	1,361	2,368	3,410	4,600	5,829
Minnesota	83	119	180	194	309
Missouri	60	103	138	274	473
Nebraska	78	86	77	69	285
North Dakota	•	•	•	•	•
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	2
South Atlantic	**15,873**	**16,964**	**15,814**	**17,208**	**16,259**
Delaware	726	715	517	526	555
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	14,898	15,872	14,858	16,275	15,156
Georgia	62	44	120	132	185
Maryland	17	13	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	22	13	26	32	270
Virginia	133	291	276	224	66
West Virginia	15	15	15	17	26
East South Central	**4,734**	**5,626**	**4,272**	**7,420**	**6,547**
Alabama	72	31	28	72	182
Kentucky	110	171	114	145	237
Mississippi	4,551	5,424	4,129	7,204	6,128
Tennessee	•	•	•	•	•
West South Central	**161,969**	**172,663**	**165,831**	**183,804**	**200,389**
Arkansas	951	2,159	3,016	2,945	5,058
Louisiana	27,726	29,355	28,295	35,568	39,912
Oklahoma	18,607	20,733	22,616	23,558	26,226
Texas	114,684	120,417	111,905	121,732	129,194
Mountain	**6,414**	**5,559**	**5,247**	**8,348**	**15,092**
Arizona	2,734	1,665	1,328	2,387	5,016
Colorado	309	304	291	355	873
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	58	39	32	32	176
Nevada	665	756	799	1,342	3,931
New Mexico	2,625	2,779	2,761	4,066	4,911
Utah	14	9	24	155	176
Wyoming	9	8	12	11	9
Pacific Contiguous	**61,960**	**52,679**	**41,255**	**47,513**	**59,963**
California	61,959	52,678	41,255	47,513	59,963
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	•	1	•	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**•**	**10**	**18**	**46**	**38**
Alaska	•	10	18	46	38
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**278,812**	**283,736**	**260,605**	**291,376**	**325,393**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Total Fossil-Fired Steam[2]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**49,590**	**51,835**	**46,997**	**45,876**	**46,200**
Connecticut	12,231	12,547	11,927	10,414	10,830
Maine	2,061	2,082	2,041	1,828	2,150
Massachusetts	29,657	31,346	28,311	29,463	28,028
New Hampshire	5,056	5,203	4,088	3,687	4,346
Rhode Island	539	589	574	432	811
Vermont	46	67	56	53	35
Middle Atlantic	**183,974**	**187,853**	**189,007**	**179,098**	**182,126**
New Jersey	16,121	19,770	19,950	16,921	19,192
New York	60,276	60,769	61,961	61,805	61,852
Pennsylvania	107,577	107,314	107,095	100,372	101,082
East North Central	**338,642**	**335,564**	**322,808**	**307,774**	**325,079**
Illinois	64,380	65,806	70,739	65,543	68,747
Indiana	78,036	80,492	70,405	63,347	67,084
Michigan	60,050	56,800	53,273	52,195	56,859
Ohio	108,354	100,545	100,771	101,847	107,192
Wisconsin	27,821	28,921	27,619	24,843	25,197
West North Central	**141,408**	**150,370**	**139,336**	**132,554**	**136,775**
Iowa	20,485	19,078	18,942	18,643	19,399
Kansas	23,353	25,794	23,199	22,599	23,677
Minnesota	18,550	19,276	17,258	17,459	20,414
Missouri	46,270	53,427	50,852	47,321	47,994
Nebraska	10,330	10,817	9,581	8,248	8,805
North Dakota	19,898	19,511	17,224	15,761	13,810
South Dakota	2,522	2,466	2,280	2,522	2,675
South Atlantic	**338,067**	**332,915**	**321,195**	**313,509**	**337,722**
Delaware	8,456	9,341	9,449	7,012	8,312
District of Columbia	90	273	190	80	345
Florida	71,861	69,277	74,584	71,484	82,673
Georgia	67,995	63,940	54,722	49,762	52,311
Maryland	20,645	21,662	18,900	17,931	16,667
North Carolina	51,027	52,452	56,174	59,954	62,728
South Carolina	19,907	18,619	17,302	21,214	22,431
Virginia	18,918	19,917	17,817	18,219	19,119
West Virginia	79,168	77,435	72,057	67,855	73,137
East South Central	**176,546**	**158,589**	**152,797**	**147,305**	**165,366**
Alabama	51,488	42,126	39,872	36,265	45,107
Kentucky	60,106	55,416	54,438	54,768	57,494
Mississippi	14,603	14,966	13,093	16,668	14,500
Tennessee	50,350	46,081	45,394	39,604	48,265
West South Central	**315,634**	**309,739**	**299,689**	**298,396**	**299,710**
Arkansas	21,237	16,518	19,104	13,887	14,988
Louisiana	41,793	39,321	37,024	41,509	44,067
Oklahoma	39,065	41,137	42,203	41,476	39,889
Texas	213,538	212,762	201,357	201,526	200,767
Mountain	**155,131**	**146,624**	**128,999**	**133,701**	**134,924**
Arizona	31,979	29,551	26,592	31,269	33,409
Colorado	26,458	25,203	22,568	23,303	23,119
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	8,539	7,725	3,494	3,895	5,235
Nevada	12,361	14,792	13,238	14,089	13,617
New Mexico	26,923	26,737	26,997	23,640	22,878
Utah	14,281	12,359	10,985	10,819	11,084
Wyoming	34,591	30,255	25,107	26,686	25,582
Pacific Contiguous	**72,976**	**62,157**	**54,068**	**63,068**	**95,930**
California	64,494	54,983	47,497	56,850	87,244
Oregon	593	725	451	744	1,691
Washington	7,889	6,449	6,121	5,474	6,995
Pacific Noncontiguous	**6,463**	**6,537**	**6,496**	**6,390**	**6,507**
Alaska	296	316	356	407	384
Hawaii	6,166	6,220	6,140	5,983	6,124
U.S. Total	**1,778,430**	**1,742,182**	**1,681,392**	**1,627,673**	**1,730,340**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Petroleum Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**220**	**232**	**135**	**170**	**210**
Connecticut	16	33	13	14	21
Maine	2	7	4	2	10
Massachusetts	184	167	107	139	164
New Hampshire	3	4	•	2	2
Rhode Island	8	12	8	7	8
Vermont	6	9	4	5	6
Middle Atlantic	**612**	**1,029**	**1,020**	**557**	**1,073**
New Jersey	172	319	311	184	429
New York	233	228	158	176	281
Pennsylvania	208	482	550	197	362
East North Central	**62**	**65**	**123**	**167**	**287**
Illinois	13	17	48	49	50
Indiana	7	5	9	37	88
Michigan	25	30	27	28	54
Ohio	13	9	14	39	69
Wisconsin	4	3	25	13	26
West North Central	**34**	**54**	**158**	**115**	**111**
Iowa	1	3	10	5	5
Kansas	27	31	65	65	67
Minnesota	•	1	4	3	4
Missouri	2	14	64	32	26
Nebraska	4	4	6	6	7
North Dakota	•	•	•	•	1
South Dakota	•	1	6	4	1
South Atlantic	**704**	**625**	**694**	**501**	**1,611**
Delaware	14	29	24	4	9
District of Columbia	17	39	31	7	13
Florida	432	304	391	341	1,025
Georgia	25	12	14	18	84
Maryland	119	217	178	67	166
North Carolina	37	3	11	10	52
South Carolina	26	-2	8	23	137
Virginia	33	24	36	29	123
West Virginia	•	•	•	2	3
East South Central	**24**	•	**43**	**34**	**59**
Alabama	4	•	7	7	10
Kentucky	-1	-1	-1	-1	•
Mississippi	•	•	•	•	•
Tennessee	20	1	38	28	49
West South Central	**26**	**20**	**74**	**70**	**82**
Arkansas	•	•	6	4	8
Louisiana	1	1	2	4	9
Oklahoma	11	9	11	13	21
Texas	14	10	56	49	44
Mountain	**15**	**3**	**3**	**11**	**17**
Arizona	9	2	1	1	-3
Colorado	•	-1	•	5	13
Idaho	1	•	•	•	•
Montana	•	•	•	•	•
Nevada	1	1	•	2	4
New Mexico	3	•	2	2	2
Utah	1	•	•	•	1
Wyoming	•	-1	-1	-1	•
Pacific Contiguous	**128**	**99**	**81**	**132**	**471**
California	132	105	85	132	470
Oregon	-8	-7	-5	-1	-3
Washington	4	1	1	1	4
Pacific Noncontiguous	**887**	**914**	**805**	**748**	**757**
Alaska	495	495	460	413	350
Hawaii	392	418	345	334	407
U.S. Total	**2,712**	**3,042**	**3,135**	**2,505**	**4,677**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Gas Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**88**	**101**	**46**	**22**	**49**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	86	96	44	22	40
New Hampshire	*	5	1	–	9
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**795**	**1,349**	**1,296**	**827**	**1,477**
New Jersey	540	892	952	545	668
New York	225	359	273	178	595
Pennsylvania	31	99	71	104	215
East North Central	**166**	**259**	**486**	**801**	**1,309**
Illinois	48	89	234	336	474
Indiana	14	31	29	14	85
Michigan	77	99	115	384	492
Ohio	13	16	39	35	81
Wisconsin	14	25	48	33	176
West North Central	**347**	**478**	**668**	**686**	**1,086**
Iowa	12	18	28	10	12
Kansas	267	342	503	550	792
Minnesota	3	20	27	22	104
Missouri	39	66	73	53	112
Nebraska	25	31	37	50	66
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*
South Atlantic	**566**	**611**	**1,696**	**739**	**1,336**
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	436	499	1,522	642	673
Georgia	3	2	4	2	20
Maryland	71	90	127	70	363
North Carolina	34	1	4	*	50
South Carolina	10	8	25	5	147
Virginia	12	11	14	19	83
West Virginia	–	–	–	–	–
East South Central	**251**	**257**	**280**	**304**	**325**
Alabama	1	4	7	*	*
Kentucky	*	1	1	1	3
Mississippi	250	253	266	303	297
Tennessee	–	–	7	*	24
West South Central	**4,354**	**5,793**	**4,632**	**5,099**	**8,306**
Arkansas	4	2	1	*	2
Louisiana	10	8	15	21	35
Oklahoma	1,083	1,597	997	1,347	3,043
Texas	3,258	4,188	3,619	3,730	5,225
Mountain	**1,259**	**713**	**499**	**659**	**985**
Arizona	1,137	588	308	450	381
Colorado	26	13	17	50	125
Idaho	2	*	*	1	1
Montana	*	1	2	1	1
Nevada	39	52	44	73	374
New Mexico	54	60	82	37	49
Utah	*	-1	45	48	54
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Contiguous	**2,563**	**1,588**	**1,573**	**2,532**	**3,848**
California	2,559	1,587	1,571	2,521	3,593
Oregon	–	0	-1	2	18
Washington	5	1	2	9	37
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,746**	**2,508**	**2,338**	**2,216**	**1,864**
Alaska	2,746	2,508	2,338	2,216	1,864
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**13,134**	**13,658**	**13,494**	**13,884**	**20,384**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Total Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion[3]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**306**	**333**	**181**	**191**	**259**
Connecticut	16	33	13	14	21
Maine	2	7	4	2	10
Massachusetts	270	263	151	160	204
New Hampshire	3	9	1	2	11
Rhode Island	8	12	8	7	8
Vermont	6	9	4	5	6
Middle Atlantic	**1,407**	**2,379**	**2,316**	**1,385**	**2,550**
New Jersey	711	1,211	1,264	729	1,097
New York	458	587	431	354	876
Pennsylvania	239	581	621	302	577
East North Central	**229**	**324**	**589**	**968**	**1,596**
Illinois	61	106	283	385	524
Indiana	21	36	39	51	174
Michigan	102	130	142	411	546
Ohio	25	25	53	74	150
Wisconsin	19	28	72	46	202
West North Central	**381**	**532**	**824**	**800**	**1,196**
Iowa	13	21	39	15	17
Kansas	294	373	569	615	859
Minnesota	3	22	31	25	108
Missouri	41	80	137	86	138
Nebraska	29	35	43	56	73
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	1
South Dakota	*	1	5	4	*
South Atlantic	**1,270**	**1,237**	**2,390**	**1,240**	**2,947**
Delaware	14	29	24	4	9
District of Columbia	17	39	31	7	13
Florida	868	802	1,913	983	1,699
Georgia	28	15	18	20	104
Maryland	190	307	305	137	529
North Carolina	72	4	15	11	102
South Carolina	36	5	34	28	284
Virginia	45	35	49	48	205
West Virginia	*	*	*	2	3
East South Central	**275**	**257**	**324**	**338**	**384**
Alabama	5	3	13	7	10
Kentucky	*	*	*	1	3
Mississippi	250	253	266	303	298
Tennessee	20	1	44	27	73
West South Central	**4,381**	**5,813**	**4,707**	**5,168**	**8,388**
Arkansas	4	3	8	4	10
Louisiana	11	7	17	25	44
Oklahoma	1,094	1,606	1,007	1,360	3,065
Texas	3,272	4,198	3,675	3,779	5,269
Mountain	**1,274**	**716**	**501**	**670**	**1,002**
Arizona	1,146	590	310	451	378
Colorado	26	12	17	55	138
Idaho	2	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	2	1	1
Nevada	40	53	44	75	378
New Mexico	57	60	84	39	51
Utah	1	*	46	48	55
Wyoming	*	-1	-1	-1	*
Pacific Contiguous	**2,692**	**1,687**	**1,654**	**2,665**	**4,118**
California	2,691	1,692	1,656	2,653	4,062
Oregon	-8	-7	-5	1	16
Washington	8	2	3	10	40
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,633**	**3,421**	**3,144**	**2,963**	**2,622**
Alaska	3,241	3,003	2,799	2,629	2,214
Hawaii	392	418	345	334	407
U.S. Total	**15,846**	**16,700**	**16,629**	**16,388**	**25,061**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Total Petroleum[4]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**29,055**	**33,970**	**32,666**	**33,397**	**41,196**
Connecticut	10,252	12,353	11,940	10,428	10,852
Maine	2,063	2,090	2,045	1,830	2,160
Massachusetts	15,017	17,271	16,911	19,353	25,422
New Hampshire	1,368	1,926	1,432	1,401	2,150
Rhode Island	346	319	333	378	604
Vermont	9	11	5	8	9
Middle Atlantic	**36,530**	**43,564**	**50,302**	**44,298**	**52,412**
New Jersey	2,921	5,130	4,718	4,828	6,165
New York	25,927	28,891	34,380	32,932	36,760
Pennsylvania	7,682	9,544	11,204	6,539	9,488
East North Central	**2,145**	**3,308**	**4,402**	**6,031**	**9,406**
Illinois	998	2,196	3,143	3,988	5,336
Indiana	196	162	187	258	366
Michigan	537	598	666	1,285	3,082
Ohio	306	261	288	385	444
Wisconsin	108	92	118	115	178
West North Central	**309**	**378**	**625**	**666**	**717**
Iowa	44	47	57	56	63
Kansas	101	119	263	285	328
Minnesota	18	20	28	47	83
Missouri	90	98	183	169	146
Nebraska	24	19	40	65	47
North Dakota	25	71	42	32	37
South Dakota	8	4	11	12	13
South Atlantic	**20,692**	**27,359**	**39,638**	**42,818**	**61,334**
Delaware	1,878	2,255	2,419	2,344	3,357
District of Columbia	107	312	221	87	358
Florida	13,870	19,520	31,195	33,857	47,446
Georgia	130	88	136	183	419
Maryland	3,134	3,090	3,559	3,757	4,050
North Carolina	219	178	238	159	212
South Carolina	97	82	72	257	1,215
Virginia	1,008	1,580	1,522	1,849	3,795
West Virginia	248	254	275	325	482
East South Central	**366**	**386**	**444**	**557**	**2,161**
Alabama	45	37	64	30	46
Kentucky	157	172	146	169	185
Mississippi	37	58	81	205	1,766
Tennessee	128	119	153	153	164
West South Central	**960**	**633**	**2,450**	**2,153**	**3,833**
Arkansas	11	10	52	89	462
Louisiana	100	139	354	946	2,634
Oklahoma	39	30	23	28	24
Texas	810	454	2,020	1,090	713
Mountain	**423**	**660**	**686**	**660**	**705**
Arizona	177	409	407	214	268
Colorado	21	30	54	74	87
Idaho	1	*	*	*	*
Montana	16	36	10	10	13
Nevada	55	35	23	130	141
New Mexico	41	60	111	146	84
Utah	40	30	40	29	40
Wyoming	72	60	40	57	72
Pacific Contiguous	**2,668**	**2,415**	**6,340**	**9,485**	**27,774**
California	2,667	2,410	6,327	9,470	27,751
Oregon	-7	-3	4	4	10
Washington	8	8	10	12	14
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7,054**	**7,135**	**6,948**	**6,731**	**6,881**
Alaska	496	496	461	414	351
Hawaii	6,558	6,638	6,485	6,317	6,531
U.S. Total	**100,202**	**119,808**	**144,499**	**148,797**	**208,421**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Total Gas[5]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**4,674**	**3,575**	**2,584**	**1,471**	**796**
Connecticut	135	196	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	4,333	3,078	2,322	1,404	561
New Hampshire	*	5	1	-	9
Rhode Island	201	282	248	61	215
Vermont	5	15	13	6	11
Middle Atlantic	**21,475**	**24,099**	**21,219**	**19,836**	**18,934**
New Jersey	5,340	8,485	8,659	5,746	7,143
New York	15,995	15,395	12,428	13,974	11,566
Pennsylvania	140	219	133	117	224
East North Central	**1,086**	**1,466**	**2,206**	**2,106**	**3,108**
Illinois	460	482	970	738	950
Indiana	99	120	253	242	468
Michigan	413	704	733	833	1,140
Ohio	45	46	69	82	136
Wisconsin	69	114	181	210	414
West North Central	**2,022**	**3,282**	**4,634**	**5,961**	**8,188**
Iowa	105	145	189	147	217
Kansas	1,629	2,710	3,913	5,150	6,621
Minnesota	86	139	207	216	413
Missouri	99	169	210	327	585
Nebraska	103	117	114	120	351
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	1	*	*	1
South Atlantic	**16,439**	**17,575**	**17,510**	**17,947**	**17,595**
Delaware	726	715	517	526	555
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	15,334	16,371	16,380	16,917	15,829
Georgia	65	46	124	134	205
Maryland	88	103	127	70	363
North Carolina	34	2	5	1	51
South Carolina	32	21	51	37	417
Virginia	144	303	290	243	149
West Virginia	15	15	15	17	26
East South Central	**4,985**	**5,883**	**4,552**	**7,724**	**6,872**
Alabama	73	35	35	72	182
Kentucky	110	172	116	146	240
Mississippi	4,801	5,676	4,395	7,507	6,425
Tennessee	*	*	7	*	24
West South Central	**166,323**	**178,456**	**170,464**	**188,902**	**208,695**
Arkansas	954	2,161	3,017	2,945	5,060
Louisiana	27,736	29,361	28,310	35,590	39,947
Oklahoma	19,690	22,330	23,613	24,905	29,269
Texas	117,942	124,604	115,524	125,463	134,419
Mountain	**7,673**	**6,272**	**5,746**	**9,007**	**16,076**
Arizona	3,872	2,253	1,637	2,837	5,396
Colorado	335	316	308	405	998
Idaho	2	*	*	1	1
Montana	58	40	34	33	176
Nevada	704	808	843	1,415	4,305
New Mexico	2,679	2,839	2,842	4,103	4,959
Utah	14	8	69	203	230
Wyoming	9	8	12	11	9
Pacific Contiguous	**64,523**	**54,267**	**42,827**	**50,045**	**63,611**
California	64,518	54,265	42,826	50,034	63,556
Oregon	-	0	-1	2	18
Washington	5	2	2	9	37
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,746**	**2,518**	**2,356**	**2,261**	**1,902**
Alaska	2,746	2,518	2,356	2,261	1,902
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Total	**291,946**	**297,394**	**274,098**	**305,260**	**345,777**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Hydroelectric

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**4,003**	**4,600**	**4,686**	**4,398**	**4,641**
Connecticut	258	371	372	365	254
Maine	1,718	2,014	1,963	1,970	1,880
Massachusetts	200	234	215	189	368
New Hampshire	975	1,100	1,198	1,095	1,206
Rhode Island	0	2	3	3	*
Vermont	852	879	936	776	933
Middle Atlantic	**27,680**	**27,783**	**27,101**	**26,933**	**26,083**
New Jersey	-247	-249	-231	-225	-234
New York	26,956	26,586	26,162	25,329	25,658
Pennsylvania	971	1,446	1,169	1,828	659
East North Central	**3,888**	**3,758**	**4,082**	**3,798**	**3,638**
Illinois	119	124	117	107	117
Indiana	426	436	418	428	509
Michigan	881	954	1,113	1,094	1,124
Ohio	175	164	135	5	6
Wisconsin	2,288	2,080	2,298	2,164	1,884
West North Central	**13,733**	**12,734**	**12,785**	**12,600**	**11,171**
Iowa	988	917	918	917	980
Kansas	9	7	6	7	8
Minnesota	829	826	929	861	793
Missouri	2,993	1,587	1,716	1,656	669
Nebraska	1,441	1,345	1,346	1,212	1,197
North Dakota	2,173	2,362	2,377	2,553	2,250
South Dakota	5,301	5,690	5,494	5,394	5,274
South Atlantic	**11,602**	**17,415**	**16,840**	**14,326**	**8,752**
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	244	213	220	261	180
Georgia	2,772	4,083	4,065	3,598	2,274
Maryland	1,524	2,022	1,765	1,341	1,426
North Carolina	4,091	6,366	6,139	5,405	2,927
South Carolina	1,786	3,128	3,049	2,380	1,208
Virginia	818	1,154	1,182	913	338
West Virginia	368	448	419	428	400
East South Central	**16,343**	**24,469**	**24,338**	**23,819**	**14,527**
Alabama	6,862	10,774	11,141	10,707	6,014
Kentucky	2,941	3,514	3,244	3,343	2,598
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	6,539	10,181	9,952	9,769	5,915
West South Central	**9,815**	**6,093**	**6,922**	**5,223**	**3,502**
Arkansas	4,434	2,723	3,315	2,106	1,235
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	3,980	2,339	2,500	2,090	1,122
Texas	1,401	1,031	1,107	1,027	1,145
Mountain	**43,926**	**50,523**	**47,396**	**34,534**	**32,296**
Arizona	13,972	15,664	14,467	7,000	6,788
Colorado	2,357	2,168	1,870	1,649	1,398
Idaho	10,863	13,195	12,771	11,591	9,507
Montana	10,175	11,112	11,561	10,920	11,323
Nevada	4,344	5,613	4,094	1,420	1,729
New Mexico	128	94	89	79	88
Utah	1,019	1,391	1,394	1,024	623
Wyoming	1,068	1,286	1,150	850	841
Pacific Contiguous	**149,392**	**173,068**	**187,369**	**182,997**	**155,469**
California	31,717	43,159	56,885	50,226	29,764
Oregon	40,752	46,607	45,049	45,195	32,132
Washington	76,923	83,301	85,435	87,576	93,572
Pacific Noncontiguous	**767**	**708**	**611**	**585**	**604**
Alaska	748	693	593	561	590
Hawaii	19	15	17	23	14
U.S. Total	**281,149**	**321,150**	**332,130**	**309,213**	**260,684**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Nuclear

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**27,208**	**23,786**	**26,251**	**26,497**	**25,785**
Connecticut	12,721	14,292	11,588	13,625	12,673
Maine	5,354	5,123	5,730	4,524	5,212
Massachusetts	6,133	1,035	6,063	4,173	4,331
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	2,999	3,336	2,870	4,174	3,569
Middle Atlantic	**68,094**	**48,360**	**37,422**	**44,949**	**43,395**
New Jersey	17,770	5,610	6,328	14,039	11,675
New York	24,092	21,187	16,376	14,438	17,444
Pennsylvania	26,232	21,564	14,718	16,472	14,276
East North Central	**65,480**	**64,112**	**58,607**	**56,122**	**60,675**
Illinois	39,106	34,976	28,021	27,625	29,483
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–
Michigan	13,452	14,078	16,383	15,003	17,066
Ohio	1,943	4,312	4,904	3,226	4,407
Wisconsin	10,979	10,745	9,299	10,268	9,719
West North Central	**29,519**	**17,729**	**20,143**	**21,219**	**18,379**
Iowa	1,927	2,700	2,309	2,269	2,204
Kansas	3,856	–	–	–	–
Minnesota	11,572	8,328	11,753	10,197	10,187
Missouri	8,030	920	–	–	–
Nebraska	4,134	5,780	6,082	8,753	5,988
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–
South Atlantic	**116,950**	**101,713**	**90,872**	**75,973**	**74,597**
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	23,461	24,078	14,805	19,319	14,448
Georgia	10,130	5,472	7,774	6,606	7,235
Maryland	9,926	11,651	11,676	10,345	11,523
North Carolina	19,303	20,232	12,363	9,126	6,246
South Carolina	31,826	23,235	25,581	13,156	17,327
Virginia	22,303	17,045	18,674	17,420	17,818
West Virginia	–	–	–	–	–
East South Central	**28,317**	**36,877**	**39,195**	**37,805**	**28,347**
Alabama	14,313	24,211	25,145	27,701	23,643
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–
Mississippi	4,332	165	–	–	–
Tennessee	9,672	12,501	14,051	10,104	4,704
West South Central	**12,347**	**10,808**	**7,646**	**7,482**	**9,075**
Arkansas	9,889	10,808	7,646	7,482	9,075
Louisiana	2,457	–	–	–	–
Oklahoma	–	–	–	–	–
Texas	–	–	–	–	–
Mountain	**1,098**	**55**	**748**	**569**	**749**
Arizona	1,130	–	–	–	–
Colorado	-32	55	748	569	749
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–
New Mexico	–	–	–	–	–
Utah	–	–	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Contiguous	**34,678**	**24,193**	**12,792**	**12,158**	**11,672**
California	19,729	14,144	5,613	3,735	3,206
Oregon	6,911	4,736	3,685	4,792	6,424
Washington	8,038	5,313	3,494	3,631	2,042
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**383,691**	**327,634**	**293,677**	**292,773**	**272,674**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

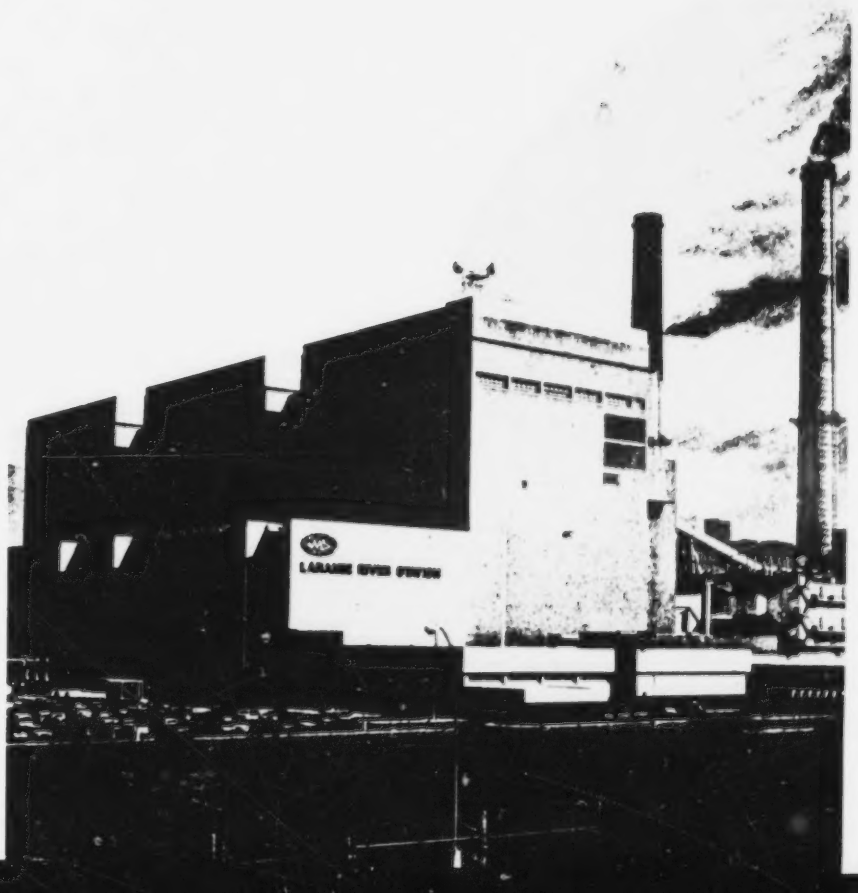
Table 6. Net Generation by Census Division, and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Other[6]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**280**	**178**	**50**	**43**	**26**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	–	–	–	–	–
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	280	178	50	43	26
Middle Atlantic	*	**11**	**17**	**9**	**1**
New Jersey	–	–	–	–	–
New York	*	11	17	9	1
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	–	–
East North Central	**354**	**282**	**68**	**73**	**57**
Illinois	–	–	–	–	–
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–
Michigan	0	–	–	–	0
Ohio	265	203	9	*	*
Wisconsin	88	79	59	73	57
West North Central	**60**	**46**	**46**	**27**	**17**
Iowa	60	45	45	23	17
Kansas	*	*	–	–	–
Minnesota	*	*	1	4	0
Missouri	–	–	–	–	–
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–
North Dakota	*	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–
South Atlantic	–	–	*	*	*
Delaware	**16**	**42**	–	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	0	*	*	*	*
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina	16	41	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	–	–
Virginia	–	–	–	–	–
West Virginia	–	–	–	–	–
East South Central	–	–	–	–	–
Alabama	–	–	–	–	–
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–
Mississippi	–	–	–	–	–
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**300**	**110**	**75**	**61**	**75**
Arkansas	–	–	–	–	–
Louisiana	–	–	–	–	–
Oklahoma	–	–	–	–	–
Texas	300	110	75	61	75
Mountain	**175**	**100**	**42**	**29**	**34**
Arizona	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado	3	2	1	1	–
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	60	57	39	28	34
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–
New Mexico	–	–	–	–	–
Utah	110	38	–	–	–
Wyoming	3	3	1	–	–
Pacific Contiguous	**9,496**	**7,821**	**6,129**	**4,895**	**5,829**
California	9,215	7,691	6,082	4,856	5,709
Oregon	0	0	*	39	120
Washington	282	131	47	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**44**	**48**	**28**	**26**	**15**
Alaska	*	*	–	–	–
Hawaii	44	48	28	26	15
U.S. Total	10,724	8,638	6,456	5,164	6,054

[1] Includes petroleum coke.
[2] Sum of coal, petroleum, and gas-fired steam units.
[3] Sum of petroleum combustion turbine/internal combustion and gas combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[4] Sum of petroleum-fired steam and petroleum-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[5] Sum of gas-fired steam and gas-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[6] Includes geothermal, wood, and waste; for 1983 also includes wind and for 1984 also includes wind and solar.
* For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5.
Note: Negative generation denotes that electric power consumed for plant use exceeds gross generation. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Fuel Consumption for Generation of Electricity



Introduction

The consumption of fossil fuels by electric utilities has taken on added importance in recent years. Utilities have developed methods of burning fossil fuels such as high-sulfur coal and peat that were formerly considered too polluting, too expensive, or not high enough in energy content to warrant their use.

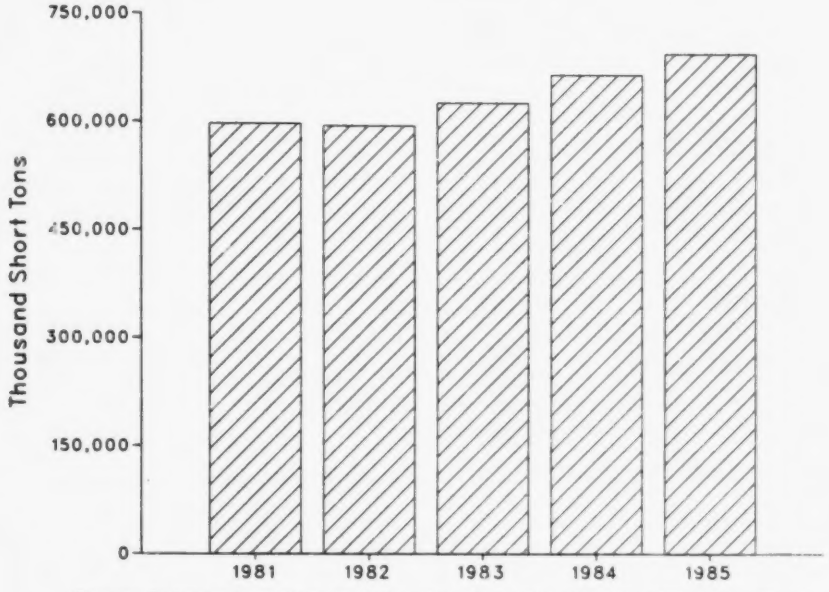
Among fossil fuels consumed by electric utilities, coal is used most often because of its availability and lower cost per unit of energy delivered. The furnaces needed to burn the various forms of coal can be divided into three general categories: stoker, pulverized-coal, and furnace.

Table 7. Consumption of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas by by Electric Utilities, 1984-1985

Fuel Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Coal (thousand short tons)	693,841	664,399	4.4
Petroleum (thousand barrels)[1]	173,414	204,479	-15.2
Gas (million cubic feet)	3,044,083	3,111,342	-2.2

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Figure 3. Consumption of Coal by Electric Utilities, 1981-1985

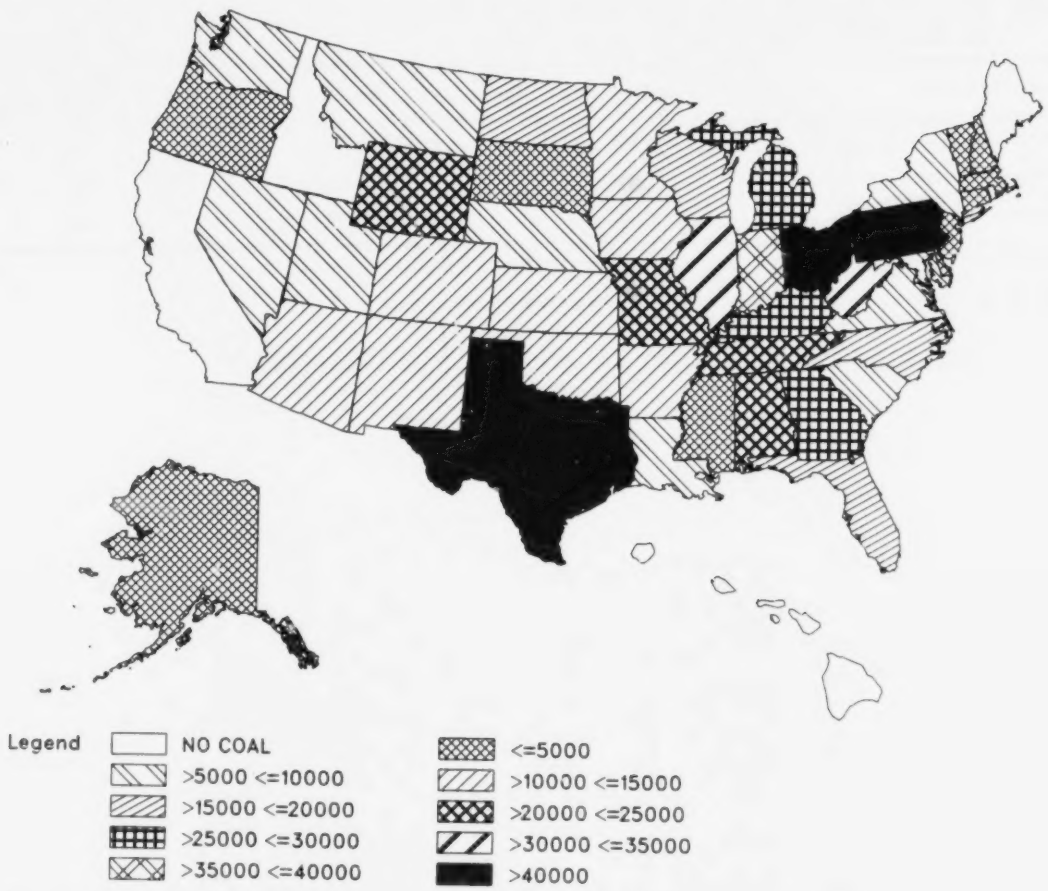


Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Fuel Consumption in 1985

Coal consumption in 1985 was up 4.4 percent from 1984. This increase paralleled an increase in net generation from coal of 4.5 percent, resulting from increased utilization of coal burning plants and new coal-fired capacity that became operational. Coal remained the least expensive fossil fuel for electricity generation. The actual amount of coal consumed by utilities during 1985, was 693,841 thousand short tons, an all-time high, exceeding the record set in 1984.

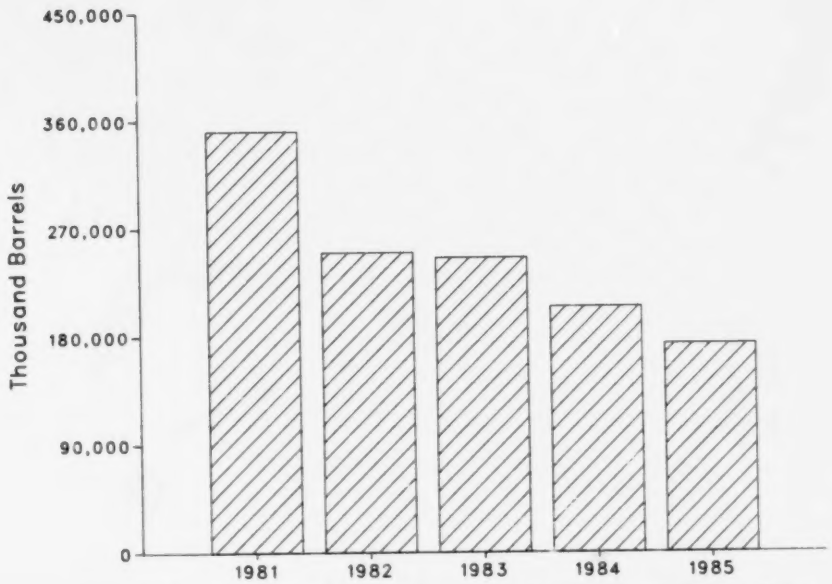
Figure 4. Consumption of Coal by Electric Utilities, 1985
(Thousand Short Tons)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

The utilities' consumption of petroleum has decreased steadily every year since 1978. In 1985, petroleum consumption declined to 173,414 thousand barrels, a decrease of 15.2 percent from 1984. Petroleum consumption levels for 1985 were less than half of those that utilities reported in 1981. This decrease in petroleum consumption is due to the additional growth in coal-fired and nuclear-powered units for 1985, and the increased availability of less-expensive natural gas, inspired by the passage of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.

Figure 5. Consumption of Petroleum by Electric Utilities, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

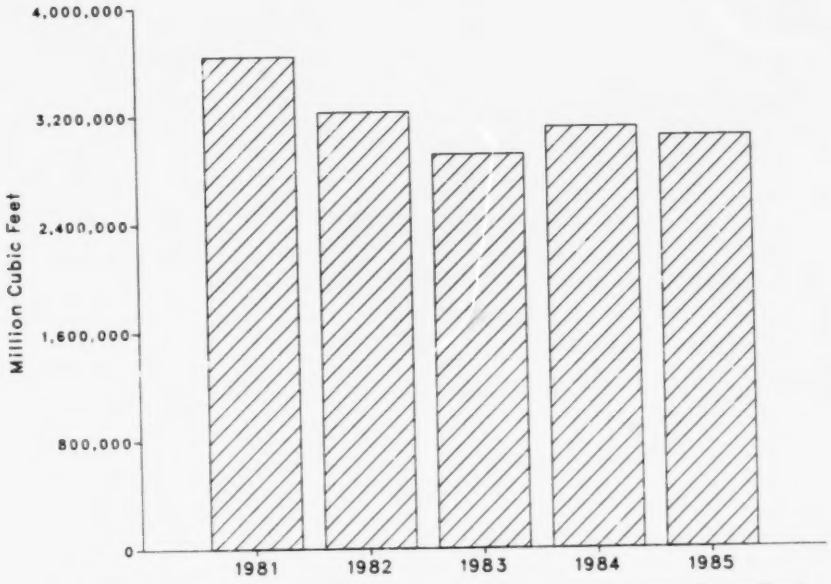
Figure 6. Consumption of Petroleum by Electric Utilities, 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

The amount of petroleum coke consumed in 1985 by electric utilities was 231 thousand short tons, a decrease of 8.3 percent from 1984 when consumption was 252 thousand short tons. Electric utilities consumption of petroleum coke was 261 thousand short tons in 1983, 149 thousand short tons in 1982, and 139 thousand short tons in 1981.

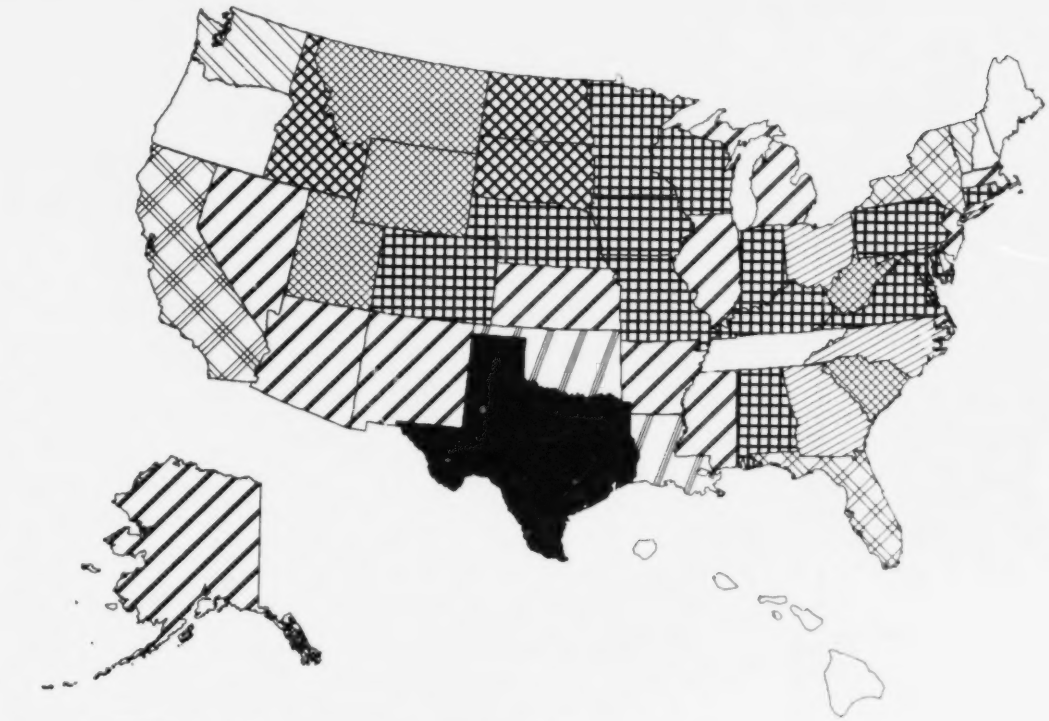
The consumption of natural gas by electric utilities in 1985 decreased 2.2 percent from that of 1984. Texas, the largest user of natural gas, reported a decrease of 5.4 percent from the 1984 level. California, the second largest user of natural gas, reported an increase of 16.3 percent over 1984 figures.

Figure 7. Consumption of Gas by Electric Utilities, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Figure 8. Consumption of Gas by Electric Utilities, 1985
(Million Cubic Feet)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

The shift in fossil fuel consumption by electric utilities is reflected in the average annual change from 1981 to 1985 for each fuel. Coal consumption has increased an average of 3.8 percent per year for this period, while consumption of petroleum and natural gas has decreased 16.2 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Table 7 contains fossil fuel consumption by electric utilities in the United States in 1985 and 1984 and the percent change between these years.

Fuel Consumption by NERC Region

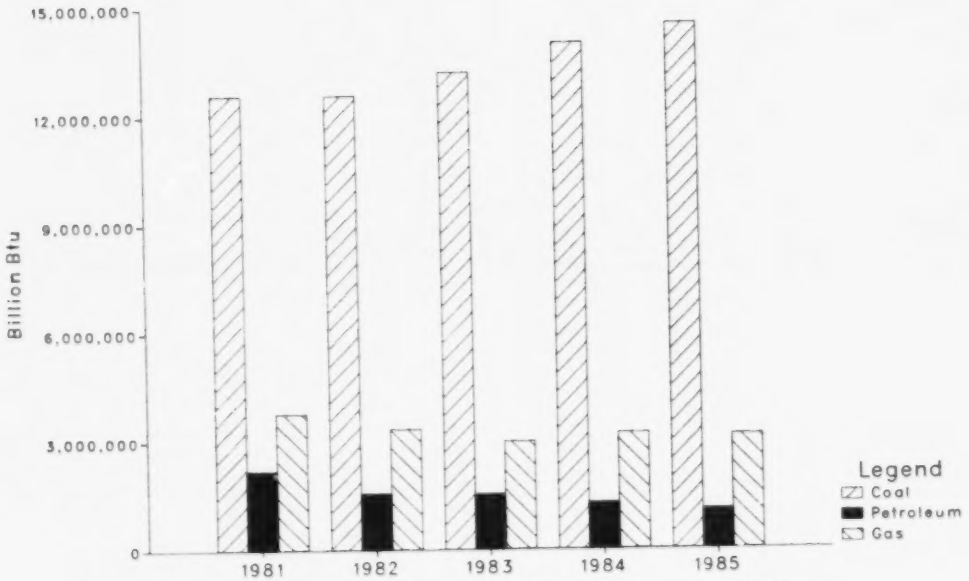
The North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) region (see NERC in glossary) consuming the greatest amount of coal during 1985 was ECAR which burned 176,618 thousand short tons. All NERC regions showed increases in coal consumption during 1984, except MAIN and MAPP. Contributing to MAIN's decline in coal consumption is Illinois, which has been continually switching to nuclear-powered generation. MAPP showed a very small decline in coal consumption during 1985 (0.3 percent).

All NERC regions reported decreases in petroleum consumption during 1985 except ECAR and ERCOT. The decreases ranged from a low of 2.1 percent in WSCC, to 35.6 percent in MAIN. The largest quantitative decrease over the year was reported in NPCC, 13,057 thousand barrels.

Natural gas consumption for 1985 decreased in MAAC, MAIN, MAPP, SERC, and SPP. The decreases ranged from a low of 4.3 percent in SERC, to 32.7 percent in MAAC. SPP reported the largest quantitative decrease, 167,756 million cubic feet.

MAIN and MAPP reported decreases in consumption levels of all three fossil fuels. MAIN is comprised of Illinois, a large portion of Missouri, and a small part of Wisconsin. In 1985, a large nuclear unit came on-line in Illinois.

Figure 9. Consumption of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas by Electric Utilities, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Fuel Consumption by Census Division

All Census Divisions (see Census Division in glossary) reported increases in coal consumption during 1985, except for the West North Central and Pacific Noncontiguous Divisions. The largest percentage increase between 1984 and 1985 was reported in New England, 14.5 percent. The largest quantitative increase during the year was reported in the West South Central Division, over 10 million tons.

Only three Census Divisions reported increases in petroleum consumption during 1985. The East South Central, Pacific Contiguous, and the West South Central Divisions, reported increases in petroleum consumption during 1985 of 2.3, 3.7, and 48.3 percent, respectively, over 1984.

One division reported a significant quantitative decrease in gas consumption, West South Central. The State that showed the largest quantitative decrease in gas consumption over the year within this division is Texas, 67,795 million cubic feet.

Decreases in gas consumption ranged from 3.1 percent in East North Central to 33.9 percent in West North Central. The largest consumer of natural gas, the West South Central Division, had a decrease of 6.7 percent from 1984 to 1985. The largest quantitative increase was reported in the Pacific Contiguous Division, 93,318 million cubic feet.

Table 8. Consumption of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas by Electric Utilities by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii in 1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	Coal		Petroleum[1]		Gas	
	1985 (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from 1984	1985 (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from 1984	1985 (million cubic feet)	Percent Change from 1984
ECAR	176,618	2.9	3,010	1.4	11,205	4.2
ERCOT	57,140	1.2	1,583	75.5	1,035,964	2.6
MAAC	41,280	1.3	27,598	-21.3	71,512	-32.7
MAIN	58,342	-4.0	3,362	-35.6	7,539	-10.3
MAPP (U.S.)	52,406	-.3	338	-19.0	4,765	-28.7
NPCC (U.S.)	13,885	9.7	92,182	-12.4	221,977	6.7
SERC	131,284	10.3	26,624	-25.1	175,836	-4.3
SPP	75,307	11.7	786	-14.6	741,343	-18.5
WSCC (U.S.)	87,283	5.6	5,891	-2.1	739,748	16.1
Contiguous U.S.	**693,544**	**4.4**	**161,374**	**-16.1**	**3,009,888**	**-2.3**
Alaska	296	-5.7	994	-1.5	34,194	8.3
Hawaii	–	–	11,047	-.9	–	–
U.S. Total	**693,841**	**4.4**	**173,414**	**-15.2**	**3,044,083**	**-2.2**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 9. Consumption of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas by Electric Utilities by Census Division in 1985

Census Division	Coal		Petroleum[1]		Gas	
	1985 (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from 1984	1985 (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from 1984	1985 (million cubic feet)	Percent Change from 1984
New England	6,098	14.5	48,141	-14.1	49,346	28.6
Middle Atlantic	52,976	3.8	62,754	-15.8	235,563	-12.0
East North Central	158,390	1.7	5,487	-24.9	19,141	-3.1
West North Central	87,259	-4.1	762	-15.1	27,333	-33.9
South Atlantic	122,187	4.2	35,636	-21.6	177,934	-5.1
East South Central	73,750	11.8	764	2.3	55,779	-13.9
West South Central	105,627	11.2	1,955	48.3	1,694,726	-6.7
Mountain	81,647	5.1	931	-25.2	83,716	17.6
Pacific Contiguous	5,611	11.9	4,944	3.7	666,351	16.3
Pacific Noncontiguous	296	-5.7	12,040	- 9	34,194	8.3
U.S. Total	**693,841**	**4.4**	**173,414**	**-15.2**	**3,044,083**	**-2.2**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 10. Consumption of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas by Electric Utilities, 1981-1985

Year	Coal (thousand short tons)	Total Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)	Total Gas (million cubic feet)
1985	693,841	173,414	3,044,083
1984	664,399	204,479	3,111,342
1983	625,211	245,497	2,910,767
1982	593,666	249,771	3,225,518
1981	596,797	351,111	3,640,154

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 11. Consumption of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas by Electric Utilities, 1981-1985
(Billion Btu)

Year	Coal	Petroleum[1]	Gas
1985	14,543,075	1,087,827	3,160,201
1984	14,021,494	1,281,368	3,219,025
1983	13,213,889	1,537,288	2,998,866
1982	12,586,148	1,562,503	3,341,955
1981	12,583,945	2,185,106	3,766,780

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 6,492 billion Btu.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 12. Consumption of Fuels by Prime Mover by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
			Coal-Fired Steam (thousand short tons)		
ECAR	176,618	171,715	160,353	156,270	164,880
ERCOT	57,140	56,460	54,605	48,169	44,387
MAAC	41,280	40,733	40,218	37,535	36,816
MAIN	58,342	60,787	61,224	56,812	58,788
MAPP (U.S.)	52,406	52,565	48,271	45,984	46,677
NPCC (U.S.)	13,885	12,661	11,171	10,834	8,234
SERC	131,284	119,057	112,737	109,748	119,473
SPP	75,307	67,419	62,858	52,782	44,906
WSCC (U.S.)	87,283	82,686	73,453	75,196	72,316
Contiguous U.S.	**693,544**	**664,085**	**624,890**	**593,329**	**596,476**
Alaska	296	314	321	336	321
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**693,841**	**664,399**	**625,211**	**593,666**	**596,797**
			Petroleum-Fired Steam[1] (thousand barrels)		
ECAR	2,830	2,802	2,971	4,522	8,595
ERCOT	1,549	879	3,451	1,945	1,344
MAAC	26,213	32,340	35,678	29,392	39,048
MAIN	3,277	5,113	6,570	7,997	10,451
MAPP (U.S.)	279	357	364	478	560
NPCC (U.S.)	91,096	104,116	111,475	110,702	130,086
SERC	25,108	34,613	53,022	58,450	84,208
SPP	674	780	1,657	2,836	8,599
WSCC (U.S.)	5,519	5,724	12,425	17,220	46,439
Contiguous U.S.	**156,545**	**186,725**	**227,613**	**233,543**	**329,330**
Alaska	2	5	3	3	3
Hawaii	10,295	10,320	10,229	9,990	10,348
U.S. Total	**166,842**	**197,050**	**237,845**	**243,537**	**339,680**
			Gas-Fired Steam (million cubic feet)		
ECAR	9,626	8,622	12,354	9,819	17,395
ERCOT	1,008,106	974,536	897,083	977,821	1,018,116
MAAC	61,589	90,104	87,956	62,159	75,318
MAIN	6,471	6,440	11,568	9,566	11,600
MAPP (U.S.)	4,053	5,560	6,576	6,456	11,641
NPCC (U.S.)	217,116	200,961	158,688	165,758	129,906
SERC	165,584	173,356	165,662	183,638	176,766
SPP	724,712	887,166	916,848	1,066,324	1,195,354
WSCC (U.S.)	682,148	602,683	487,625	577,253	759,498
Contiguous U.S.	**2,879,405**	**2,949,428**	**2,744,361**	**3,058,794**	**3,395,594**
Alaska	27	389	577	1,096	909
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**2,879,431**	**2,949,817**	**2,744,938**	**3,059,891**	**3,396,503**
			Petroleum Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion (thousand barrels)		
ECAR	179	165	185	340	711
ERCOT	34	23	120	85	93
MAAC	1,385	2,737	2,731	1,246	2,403
MAIN	86	104	261	235	254
MAPP (U.S.)	60	61	128	85	93
NPCC (U.S.)	1,086	1,123	723	875	1,209
SERC	1,515	953	1,347	1,248	3,727
SPP	112	141	329	264	294
WSCC (U.S.)	372	294	250	371	1,093
Contiguous U.S.	**4,829**	**5,599**	**6,073**	**4,748**	**9,879**
Alaska	992	1,004	931	881	773
Hawaii	752	826	647	605	779
U.S. Total	**6,572**	**7,429**	**7,652**	**6,234**	**11,431**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Consumption of Fuels by Prime Mover by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985 (Continued)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	Gas Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion (million cubic feet)				
ECAR	1,580	2,128	2,639	5,592	9,099
ERCOT	27,858	35,022	28,737	29,742	37,380
MAAC	9,923	16,133	17,338	10,939	19,683
MAIN	1,068	1,967	4,460	5,864	7,693
MAPP (U.S.)	712	1,123	1,286	1,037	4,221
NPCC (U.S.)	4,861	7,019	4,837	3,009	10,426
SERC	10,252	10,307	21,440	12,144	17,722
SPP	16,632	21,932	20,279	22,538	43,776
WSCC (U.S.)	57,599	34,701	34,042	44,872	65,289
Contiguous U.S.	**130,484**	**130,332**	**135,058**	**135,736**	**215,489**
Alaska	34,168	31,193	30,771	29,892	28,162
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**164,651**	**161,525**	**165,828**	**165,628**	**243,651**
	Total Petroleum[2] (thousand barrels)				
ECAR	3,010	2,967	3,155	4,863	9,306
ERCOT	1,583	902	3,572	2,030	1,437
MAAC	27,598	35,077	38,409	30,639	41,451
MAIN	3,362	5,217	6,831	8,232	10,705
MAPP (U.S.)	338	418	492	563	653
NPCC (U.S.)	92,182	105,239	112,198	111,577	131,295
SERC	26,624	35,565	54,368	59,698	87,936
SPP	786	921	1,987	3,100	8,893
WSCC (U.S.)	5,891	6,018	12,675	17,591	47,533
Contiguous U.S.	**161,374**	**192,324**	**233,686**	**238,291**	**339,209**
Alaska	994	1,008	934	884	775
Hawaii	11,047	11,147	10,876	10,595	11,127
U.S. Total	**173,414**	**204,479**	**245,497**	**249,771**	**351,111**
	Total Gas[3] million cubic feet)				
ECAR	11,205	10,749	14,993	15,411	26,493
ERCOT	1,035,964	1,009,558	925,819	1,007,563	1,055,495
MAAC	71,512	106,237	105,294	73,098	95,001
MAIN	7,539	9,407	16,028	15,430	19,493
MAPP (U.S.)	4,765	6,683	7,862	7,493	15,862
NPCC (U.S.)	221,977	207,980	163,526	168,766	140,332
SERC	175,836	183,663	187,103	195,782	194,488
SPP	741,343	909,099	937,127	1,088,862	1,239,131
WSCC (U.S.)	739,748	637,384	521,667	622,125	824,788
Contiguous U.S.	**3,009,888**	**3,079,760**	**2,879,419**	**3,194,530**	**3,611,083**
Alaska	34,194	31,582	31,348	30,988	29,071
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**3,044,083**	**3,111,342**	**2,910,767**	**3,225,518**	**3,640,154**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
[2] Sum of petroleum-fired steam and petroleum-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[3] Sum of gas-fired steam and gas-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 13. Consumption of Fuels by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985

(Billion Btu)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Total[1]					
ECAR	4,179,315	4,067,450	3,861,968	3,885,205	4,025,884
ERCOT	1,917,007	1,867,575	1,720,996	1,760,284	1,784,332
MAAC	1,384,173	1,592,234	1,523,412	1,345,438	1,434,616
MAIN	1,266,820	1,366,193	1,421,854	1,395,945	1,429,694
MAPP (U.S.)	861,476	887,420	823,977	817,320	878,403
NPCC (U.S.)	1,164,877	1,234,145	1,157,274	1,152,722	1,224,999
SERC	3,714,736	3,609,483	3,455,084	3,431,599	3,740,635
SPP	2,080,238	2,246,891	2,049,760	2,120,314	2,219,375
WSCC (U.S.)	2,632,664	2,348,060	2,116,329	2,299,023	2,606,828
Contiguous U.S.	**18,804,520**	**19,280,411**	**17,615,027**	**18,140,518**	**18,813,515**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	69,201	70,223	68,291	66,716	69,443
U.S. Total	**19,044,537**	**19,509,609**	**17,834,739**	**18,349,791**	**19,005,078**
Coal					
ECAR	4,122,314	4,015,063	3,773,256	3,653,167	3,809,026
ERCOT	816,799	802,609	788,754	701,953	650,516
MAAC	1,027,698	1,012,345	995,667	918,663	897,560
MAIN	1,220,866	1,282,267	1,277,048	1,189,048	1,220,743
MAPP (U.S.)	839,725	847,180	778,079	748,745	758,013
NPCC (U.S.)	358,660	325,520	286,753	275,762	205,011
SERC	3,189,904	2,897,867	2,730,891	2,641,487	2,860,995
SPP	1,335,663	1,212,291	1,135,796	955,212	815,469
WSCC (U.S.)	1,669,677	1,571,408	1,422,996	1,450,871	1,390,031
Contiguous U.S.	**14,536,865**	**14,014,859**	**13,207,104**	**12,579,018**	**12,577,187**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Total	**14,543,075**	**14,021,494**	**13,213,889**	**12,586,148**	**12,583,945**
Petroleum[2]					
ECAR	17,713	18,118	19,181	29,227	56,130
ERCOT	9,418	5,412	21,235	12,223	8,721
MAAC	172,086	218,635	239,575	190,362	256,564
MAIN	21,152	32,955	42,896	51,907	66,821
MAPP (U.S.)	1,970	2,431	2,850	3,288	3,841
NPCC (U.S.)	581,230	661,034	702,620	697,748	818,918
SERC	167,757	224,236	343,538	376,292	551,475
SPP	4,688	5,527	11,987	19,311	55,572
WSCC (U.S.)	36,134	36,732	78,598	109,056	292,415
Contiguous U.S.	**1,012,381**	**1,204,893**	**1,463,164**	**1,490,315**	**2,110,865**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	69,201	70,223	68,291	66,716	69,443
U.S. Total	**1,087,827**	**1,281,368**	**1,537,288**	**1,562,503**	**2,185,106**
Gas					
ECAR	6,737	8,062	7,738	11,603	19,279
ERCOT	1,074,101	1,041,739	950,956	1,043,951	1,093,472
MAAC	74,730	110,131	109,224	75,518	98,490
MAIN	7,719	8,604	16,362	15,698	19,802
MAPP (U.S.)	4,756	6,697	7,900	7,502	15,432
NPCC (U.S.)	229,952	215,526	169,106	174,218	144,560
SERC	178,078	185,775	189,420	198,931	197,612
SPP	770,486	939,984	967,540	1,125,831	1,275,885
WSCC (U.S.)	777,517	669,300	545,530	654,247	869,312
Contiguous U.S.	**3,124,702**	**3,186,350**	**2,966,570**	**3,309,848**	**3,736,698**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Total	**3,160,201**	**3,219,025**	**2,998,866**	**3,341,955**	**3,768,780**

[1] Includes wood and waste.
[2] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 6,492 billion Btu.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985

Coal-Fired Steam (thousand short tons)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**6,098**	**5,328**	**4,460**	**4,172**	**1,749**
Connecticut	774	13	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	3,863	4,080	3,413	3,182	845
New Hampshire	1,433	1,198	1,019	959	890
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	28	37	28	31	14
Middle Atlantic	**52,976**	**51,022**	**49,889**	**49,377**	**48,938**
New Jersey	3,476	2,853	3,132	2,744	2,768
New York	7,787	7,333	6,711	6,662	6,485
Pennsylvania	41,713	40,836	40,046	39,972	39,685
East North Central	**158,390**	**155,772**	**149,772**	**143,121**	**150,340**
Illinois	31,608	32,054	34,265	31,519	32,411
Indiana	38,310	38,398	33,525	30,566	32,219
Michigan	25,896	24,491	22,872	21,806	23,407
Ohio	46,700	45,025	44,017	45,759	48,460
Wisconsin	15,876	15,804	15,094	13,470	13,841
West North Central	**87,259**	**91,005**	**83,294**	**78,208**	**79,049**
Iowa	12,491	11,966	11,921	11,435	11,808
Kansas	14,351	15,252	12,814	11,512	11,327
Minnesota	11,498	12,015	10,703	10,818	12,576
Missouri	22,779	25,763	24,614	22,863	23,376
Nebraska	6,380	6,569	5,656	5,048	5,067
North Dakota	17,354	16,953	15,386	14,100	12,358
South Dakota	2,407	2,487	2,201	2,433	2,536
South Atlantic	**122,187**	**117,267**	**108,584**	**104,739**	**108,696**
Delaware	2,543	2,618	2,700	1,720	1,840
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	18,283	14,579	12,435	9,545	9,401
Georgia	28,285	26,455	22,778	21,195	21,941
Maryland	7,046	7,501	6,221	5,766	5,197
North Carolina	19,610	20,306	21,913	23,540	24,950
South Carolina	7,888	7,428	6,989	8,581	8,679
Virginia	7,166	7,323	6,577	6,596	6,550
West Virginia	31,367	31,058	28,970	27,796	30,139
East South Central	**73,750**	**65,984**	**63,874**	**60,625**	**69,245**
Alabama	21,545	17,786	17,164	15,534	19,504
Kentucky	27,085	25,014	24,236	24,455	25,910
Mississippi	4,267	4,076	3,802	4,055	3,334
Tennessee	20,853	19,106	18,672	16,532	20,497
West South Central	**105,627**	**94,997**	**91,517**	**77,936**	**66,142**
Arkansas	12,302	9,036	9,628	6,902	5,555
Louisiana	8,760	6,463	5,840	3,398	1,077
Oklahoma	12,747	12,541	12,042	11,096	8,368
Texas	71,818	66,957	64,007	56,540	51,142
Mountain	**81,647**	**77,697**	**68,845**	**70,770**	**66,156**
Arizona	14,448	13,601	12,464	14,484	14,026
Colorado	14,295	13,758	12,193	12,638	11,781
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	5,480	5,113	2,356	2,596	3,338
Nevada	5,427	6,811	6,115	6,403	4,877
New Mexico	14,498	13,896	14,359	12,173	10,619
Utah	6,325	5,712	5,223	4,947	4,956
Wyoming	21,173	18,805	16,135	17,529	16,559
Pacific Contiguous	**5,611**	**5,012**	**4,656**	**4,381**	**6,162**
California	–	0	–	–	–
Oregon	418	506	358	537	1,197
Washington	5,192	4,506	4,298	3,844	4,964
Pacific Noncontiguous	**296**	**314**	**321**	**336**	**321**
Alaska	296	314	321	336	321
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**693,841**	**664,399**	**625,211**	**593,666**	**596,797**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Petroleum-Fired Steam[1] (thousand barrels)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**47,678**	**55,569**	**53,944**	**55,016**	**67,667**
Connecticut	17,044	20,494	19,698	17,407	18,259
Maine	3,453	3,579	3,503	3,188	3,740
Massachusetts	24,104	27,455	27,367	31,022	40,434
New Hampshire	2,354	3,398	2,678	2,605	3,998
Rhode Island	708	637	694	786	1,228
Vermont	15	6	4	9	8
Middle Atlantic	**61,118**	**71,876**	**83,196**	**74,815**	**88,624**
New Jersey	5,222	8,458	7,734	8,273	10,059
New York	43,418	48,548	57,531	55,686	62,419
Pennsylvania	12,479	14,870	17,931	10,856	16,145
East North Central	**5,246**	**7,076**	**8,589**	**11,417**	**17,572**
Illinois	2,955	4,849	6,208	7,604	10,032
Indiana	377	285	325	428	525
Michigan	1,101	1,242	1,320	2,437	5,885
Ohio	590	540	557	736	850
Wisconsin	222	159	178	211	281
West North Central	**608**	**690**	**997**	**1,161**	**1,251**
Iowa	87	96	115	133	151
Kansas	151	176	376	415	475
Minnesota	38	42	60	108	184
Missouri	183	171	268	273	239
Nebraska	48	28	60	113	72
North Dakota	73	162	97	86	86
South Dakota	28	15	20	33	44
South Atlantic	**33,816**	**43,808**	**63,221**	**69,052**	**97,694**
Delaware	2,715	3,208	3,580	3,640	5,226
District of Columbia	260	622	480	224	818
Florida	22,639	31,202	49,344	53,966	74,670
Georgia	209	153	229	292	637
Maryland	5,671	5,270	6,067	6,530	6,996
North Carolina	290	280	379	245	275
South Carolina	110	125	98	396	1,717
Virginia	1,554	2,567	2,629	3,243	6,538
West Virginia	369	382	416	517	815
East South Central	**679**	**717**	**743**	**964**	**3,445**
Alabama	73	66	107	46	66
Kentucky	269	301	245	295	322
Mississippi	168	165	206	425	2,870
Tennessee	168	185	186	198	188
West South Central	**1,892**	**1,267**	**4,501**	**3,920**	**6,664**
Arkansas	19	17	31	138	734
Louisiana	185	267	665	1,659	4,531
Oklahoma	67	51	31	34	4
Texas	1,621	932	3,725	2,090	1,395
Mountain	**881**	**1,222**	**1,406**	**1,327**	**1,318**
Arizona	333	704	740	392	486
Colorado	117	87	193	181	166
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	38	77	30	30	38
Nevada	95	54	55	232	233
New Mexico	78	123	230	320	173
Utah	78	56	78	57	77
Wyoming	143	121	81	114	145
Pacific Contiguous	**4,628**	**4,500**	**11,016**	**15,870**	**45,095**
California	4,617	4,475	10,973	15,835	45,037
Oregon	2	10	25	13	35
Washington	9	15	18	22	23
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10,297**	**10,325**	**10,232**	**9,994**	**10,351**
Alaska	2	5	3	3	3
Hawaii	10,295	10,320	10,229	9,990	10,348
U.S. Total	**166,842**	**197,050**	**237,845**	**243,537**	**339,680**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Gas-Fired Steam (million cubic feet)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**48,177**	**36,948**	**27,118**	**15,966**	**9,183**
Connecticut	1,559	2,228	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	43,992	30,787	23,820	15,064	6,387
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	2,532	3,661	3,079	794	2,603
Vermont	95	272	220	107	193
Middle Atlantic	**223,031**	**246,913**	**214,573**	**206,860**	**190,431**
New Jersey	52,996	81,697	82,407	56,956	69,634
New York	168,939	164,013	131,570	149,792	120,724
Pennsylvania	1,096	1,203	595	112	74
East North Central	**16,569**	**15,942**	**25,160**	**20,298**	**28,743**
Illinois	5,137	4,716	8,512	5,418	6,536
Indiana	902	966	2,450	2,525	4,139
Michigan	9,105	8,416	11,126	7,979	12,768
Ohio	369	363	351	594	643
Wisconsin	1,056	1,481	2,721	3,783	4,658
West North Central	**22,606**	**34,898**	**48,783**	**64,107**	**86,235**
Iowa	1,820	2,631	2,749	2,317	3,110
Kansas	17,676	27,717	40,467	54,008	68,642
Minnesota	1,211	1,715	2,548	3,008	4,402
Missouri	895	1,650	1,820	3,741	6,236
Nebraska	985	1,146	1,155	996	3,782
North Dakota	1	5	8	15	17
South Dakota	17	34	36	21	45
South Atlantic	**170,126**	**179,721**	**168,321**	**184,460**	**174,295**
Delaware	7,266	7,060	5,023	5,202	5,684
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	160,098	168,656	158,243	174,613	162,592
Georgia	820	552	1,537	1,453	2,426
Maryland	288	200	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	57	59	45	38
South Carolina	198	107	230	321	2,628
Virginia	1,334	2,974	3,114	2,695	729
West Virginia	122	116	115	131	198
East South Central	**51,868**	**60,876**	**47,517**	**81,657**	**74,411**
Alabama	1,047	293	454	1,339	1,780
Kentucky	1,108	1,751	1,170	1,494	2,531
Mississippi	49,713	58,832	45,892	78,824	70,099
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	**1,651,104**	**1,758,967**	**1,708,972**	**1,888,042**	**2,053,878**
Arkansas	11,322	24,907	33,256	33,443	54,884
Louisiana	284,911	300,758	296,246	372,313	415,431
Oklahoma	189,646	209,514	226,038	233,616	258,261
Texas	1,165,226	1,223,788	1,153,432	1,248,671	1,325,302
Mountain	**69,619**	**62,837**	**58,827**	**92,890**	**162,747**
Arizona	29,229	18,753	15,083	25,977	52,246
Colorado	4,545	4,694	4,261	5,314	12,934
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	460	343	311	325	2,057
Nevada	7,583	8,675	8,978	14,719	39,808
New Mexico	27,444	30,062	29,610	44,213	53,870
Utah	227	224	450	2,209	2,625
Wyoming	132	86	136	133	108
Pacific Contiguous	**626,304**	**552,326**	**445,089**	**504,514**	**615,671**
California	626,295	552,316	445,087	504,514	615,671
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	9	11	2	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**27**	**389**	**577**	**1,096**	**909**
Alaska	27	389	577	1,096	909
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**2,879,431**	**2,949,817**	**2,744,938**	**3,059,891**	**3,396,503**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Petroleum Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion (thousand barrels)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**463**	**506**	**290**	**375**	**463**
Connecticut	45	89	37	38	54
Maine	8	20	13	10	24
Massachusetts	363	334	206	287	345
New Hampshire	9	12	2	7	5
Rhode Island	20	26	19	18	19
Vermont	18	25	12	14	16
Middle Atlantic	**1,636**	**2,649**	**2,593**	**1,556**	**2,805**
New Jersey	447	862	860	521	1,136
New York	623	617	433	500	746
Pennsylvania	566	1,170	1,300	535	923
East North Central	**241**	**229**	**392**	**507**	**790**
Illinois	50	53	141	138	136
Indiana	37	22	31	96	218
Michigan	67	83	77	87	146
Ohio	59	49	69	140	206
Wisconsin	28	22	73	45	84
West North Central	**154**	**207**	**457**	**342**	**331**
Iowa	16	21	40	25	30
Kansas	64	76	154	144	153
Minnesota	11	15	33	21	26
Missouri	36	68	187	110	85
Nebraska	14	13	20	19	21
North Dakota	1	1	1	2	4
South Dakota	12	12	23	21	11
South Atlantic	**1,820**	**1,641**	**1,800**	**1,355**	**4,055**
Delaware	36	79	62	13	24
District of Columbia	56	116	94	28	45
Florida	1,039	759	958	843	2,437
Georgia	83	48	52	57	211
Maryland	290	505	410	160	398
North Carolina	153	57	85	86	205
South Carolina	75	17	42	81	386
Virginia	87	60	96	81	338
West Virginia	*	1	2	5	11
East South Central	**85**	**30**	**128**	**108**	**168**
Alabama	15	6	21	18	30
Kentucky	*	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	*	1	2
Tennessee	69	22	105	89	134
West South Central	**64**	**52**	**168**	**159**	**184**
Arkansas	2	1	16	9	20
Louisiana	6	5	7	11	21
Oklahoma	20	22	21	24	37
Texas	36	24	125	114	105
Mountain	**49**	**21**	**29**	**39**	**67**
Arizona	23	6	7	8	13
Colorado	4	2	1	12	32
Idaho	1	1	*	*	*
Montana	1	1	1	*	1
Nevada	10	9	13	9	12
New Mexico	8	1	4	6	5
Utah	2	1	2	2	2
Wyoming	0	*	*	*	1
Pacific Contiguous	**316**	**266**	**217**	**308**	**1,018**
California	308	263	213	305	1,002
Oregon	1	*	*	1	1
Washington	8	2	4	2	15
Pacific Noncontiguous	**1,743**	**1,830**	**1,579**	**1,486**	**1,552**
Alaska	992	1,004	931	881	773
Hawaii	752	826	647	605	779
U.S. Total	**6,572**	**7,429**	**7,652**	**6,234**	**11,431**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Gas Combustion Turbine/Internal Combustion (million cubic feet)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**1,169**	**1,412**	**596**	**224**	**643**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	1,169	1,345	577	224	505
New Hampshire	0	67	20	–	138
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**12,532**	**20,646**	**19,778**	**12,788**	**23,468**
New Jersey	8,367	13,627	14,479	8,548	10,492
New York	3,692	5,607	4,241	2,785	9,783
Pennsylvania	473	1,412	1,059	1,456	3,193
East North Central	**2,572**	**3,820**	**6,844**	**11,069**	**18,441**
Illinois	744	1,247	3,437	4,969	6,630
Indiana	215	485	427	180	1,170
Michigan	1,022	1,295	1,492	4,748	6,462
Ohio	330	331	695	636	1,408
Wisconsin	261	461	793	535	2,770
West North Central	**4,727**	**6,441**	**8,997**	**8,773**	**14,093**
Iowa	280	438	500	184	252
Kansas	3,505	4,517	6,759	7,055	10,475
Minnesota	64	263	313	266	1,151
Missouri	571	851	986	699	1,425
Nebraska	299	349	427	557	778
North Dakota	1	5	3	3	3
South Dakota	8	17	9	8	9
South Atlantic	**7,809**	**7,805**	**19,498**	**9,403**	**19,929**
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	5,585	6,085	16,570	7,858	8,876
Georgia	66	50	96	57	360
Maryland	1,083	1,094	1,800	936	5,998
North Carolina	595	65	104	31	864
South Carolina	286	328	712	196	2,380
Virginia	194	178	216	326	1,451
West Virginia	–	–	–	–	–
East South Central	**3,910**	**3,928**	**4,112**	**4,399**	**4,834**
Alabama	31	62	99	0	0
Kentucky	13	16	25	27	57
Mississippi	3,866	3,850	3,881	4,372	4,460
Tennessee	–	–	107	0	316
West South Central	**43,622**	**57,223**	**48,390**	**51,253**	**80,885**
Arkansas	89	55	19	1	30
Louisiana	129	99	243	319	480
Oklahoma	11,040	15,473	10,912	13,307	27,442
Texas	32,365	41,597	37,216	37,626	52,933
Mountain	**14,097**	**8,349**	**6,834**	**8,354**	**12,856**
Arizona	12,502	6,614	4,126	5,310	5,666
Colorado	369	205	265	731	1,559
Idaho	24	5	9	5	16
Montana	8	17	24	12	12
Nevada	497	714	584	969	4,442
New Mexico	689	748	1,016	513	690
Utah	8	47	810	814	472
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Contiguous	**40,047**	**20,707**	**20,008**	**29,472**	**40,340**
California	39,979	20,685	19,979	29,319	39,663
Oregon	–	*	1	32	186
Washington	68	21	27	121	491
Pacific Noncontiguous	**34,168**	**31,193**	**30,771**	**29,892**	**28,162**
Alaska	34,168	31,193	30,771	29,892	28,162
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**164,651**	**161,525**	**165,828**	**165,628**	**243,651**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Total Petroleum[2] (thousand barrels)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**48,141**	**56,075**	**54,234**	**55,391**	**68,130**
Connecticut	17,089	20,583	19,736	17,445	18,313
Maine	3,461	3,599	3,516	3,198	3,764
Massachusetts	24,467	27,789	27,574	31,309	40,779
New Hampshire	2,363	3,410	2,680	2,612	4,003
Rhode Island	728	663	713	804	1,246
Vermont	34	31	16	23	24
Middle Atlantic	**62,754**	**74,525**	**85,789**	**76,371**	**91,429**
New Jersey	5,668	9,320	8,593	8,794	11,195
New York	44,041	49,165	57,964	56,186	63,165
Pennsylvania	13,045	16,040	19,231	11,391	17,068
East North Central	**5,487**	**7,304**	**8,980**	**1,924**	**18,362**
Illinois	3,005	4,902	6,349	7,742	10,167
Indiana	414	306	356	525	743
Michigan	1,168	1,325	1,397	2,524	6,031
Ohio	649	589	626	876	1,056
Wisconsin	251	181	251	257	364
West North Central	**762**	**897**	**1,454**	**1,503**	**1,581**
Iowa	103	117	155	158	181
Kansas	215	253	530	559	628
Minnesota	49	57	93	129	210
Missouri	219	239	455	383	323
Nebraska	62	41	80	132	93
North Dakota	74	163	98	88	91
South Dakota	40	27	42	53	54
South Atlantic	**35,636**	**45,449**	**65,021**	**70,408**	**101,749**
Delaware	2,751	3,288	3,642	3,654	5,251
District of Columbia	316	737	574	252	863
Florida	23,678	31,961	50,302	54,809	77,107
Georgia	292	201	280	349	848
Maryland	5,961	5,774	6,477	6,690	7,394
North Carolina	443	336	464	331	480
South Carolina	184	143	140	477	2,104
Virginia	1,641	2,626	2,724	3,324	6,876
West Virginia	369	383	418	522	826
East South Central	**764**	**746**	**871**	**1,072**	**3,613**
Alabama	88	72	128	64	96
Kentucky	270	302	246	295	323
Mississippi	169	166	206	426	2,872
Tennessee	237	207	291	287	322
West South Central	**1,955**	**1,318**	**4,670**	**4,079**	**6,847**
Arkansas	21	18	97	146	754
Louisiana	191	272	672	1,670	4,552
Oklahoma	87	73	51	58	41
Texas	1,657	955	3,850	2,204	1,500
Mountain	**931**	**1,244**	**1,435**	**1,365**	**1,385**
Arizona	357	710	747	400	499
Colorado	121	89	194	192	198
Idaho	1	1	*	*	*
Montana	38	78	31	31	39
Nevada	104	62	68	241	245
New Mexico	86	124	234	327	178
Utah	80	58	79	59	79
Wyoming	143	121	81	115	147
Pacific Contiguous	**4,944**	**4,766**	**11,233**	**16,178**	**46,113**
California	4,925	4,738	11,185	16,140	46,039
Oregon	3	10	25	14	36
Washington	17	17	23	23	37
Pacific Noncontiguous	**12,040**	**12,155**	**11,811**	**11,479**	**11,903**
Alaska	994	1,008	934	884	775
Hawaii	11,047	11,147	10,876	10,595	11,127
U.S. Total	**173,414**	**204,479**	**245,497**	**249,771**	**351,111**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

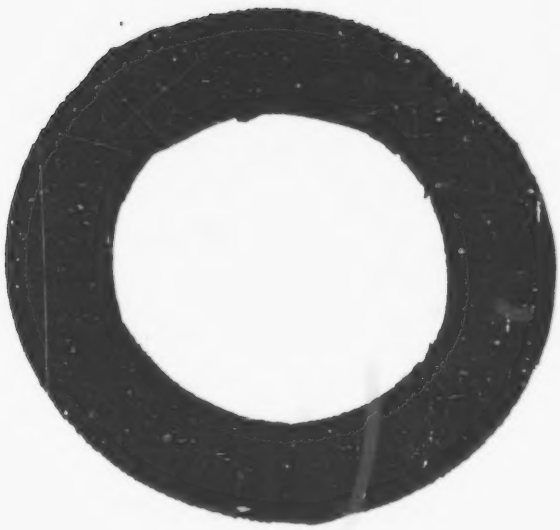
Table 14. Consumption by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Total Gas[3] (million cubic feet)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**49,346**	**38,360**	**27,714**	**16,190**	**9,826**
Connecticut	1,559	2,228	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	45,161	32,132	24,396	15,288	6,892
New Hampshire	0	67	20	–	138
Rhode Island	2,532	3,661	3,079	794	2,603
Vermont	95	272	220	107	193
Middle Atlantic	**235,563**	**267,559**	**234,351**	**219,648**	**213,899**
New Jersey	61,362	95,323	96,886	65,504	80,125
New York	172,631	169,620	135,811	152,577	130,507
Pennsylvania	1,570	2,615	1,654	1,568	3,267
East North Central	**19,141**	**19,762**	**32,004**	**31,367**	**47,184**
Illinois	5,881	5,963	11,948	10,387	13,166
Indiana	1,117	1,451	2,877	2,705	5,309
Michigan	10,126	9,711	12,618	12,727	19,230
Ohio	699	694	1,046	1,230	2,051
Wisconsin	1,317	1,942	3,514	4,318	7,427
West North Central	**27,333**	**41,339**	**57,780**	**72,880**	**100,328**
Iowa	2,100	3,069	3,249	2,501	3,362
Kansas	21,181	32,234	47,226	61,063	79,117
Minnesota	1,275	1,978	2,861	3,274	5,553
Missouri	1,466	2,501	2,806	4,441	7,661
Nebraska	1,284	1,495	1,581	1,553	4,560
North Dakota	2	10	11	17	20
South Dakota	26	52	45	30	55
South Atlantic	**177,934**	**187,526**	**187,819**	**193,863**	**194,224**
Delaware	7,266	7,060	5,023	5,202	5,684
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	165,683	174,740	174,813	182,471	171,468
Georgia	885	608	1,633	1,509	2,786
Maryland	1,372	1,294	1,800	936	5,998
North Carolina	595	121	163	76	902
South Carolina	483	435	942	517	5,008
Virginia	1,528	3,152	3,330	3,020	2,180
West Virginia	122	116	115	131	198
East South Central	**55,779**	**64,805**	**51,629**	**86,057**	**79,244**
Alabama	1,078	356	553	1,339	1,780
Kentucky	1,121	1,767	1,196	1,522	2,589
Mississippi	53,579	62,682	49,773	83,196	74,559
Tennessee	0	0	107	0	316
West South Central	**1,694,726**	**1,816,190**	**1,757,363**	**1,939,295**	**2,134,763**
Arkansas	11,411	24,962	33,275	33,443	54,915
Louisiana	285,039	300,857	296,490	372,632	415,912
Oklahoma	200,686	224,987	236,950	246,923	285,702
Texas	1,197,590	1,265,385	1,190,648	1,286,297	1,378,235
Mountain	**83,716**	**71,186**	**65,661**	**101,244**	**175,603**
Arizona	41,731	25,366	19,209	31,286	57,911
Colorado	4,913	4,899	4,526	6,045	13,593
Idaho	24	5	9	5	16
Montana	468	360	335	337	2,069
Nevada	8,080	9,389	9,562	15,688	44,249
New Mexico	26,133	30,810	30,626	44,726	54,560
Utah	235	271	1,259	3,023	3,097
Wyoming	132	86	136	133	108
Pacific Contiguous	**666,351**	**573,033**	**465,097**	**533,986**	**656,011**
California	666,274	573,001	465,066	533,832	655,334
Oregon	–	*	1	32	186
Washington	77	32	30	121	491
Pacific Noncontiguous	**34,194**	**31,582**	**31,348**	**30,988**	**29,071**
Alaska	34,194	31,582	31,348	30,988	29,071
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**3,044,083**	**3,111,342**	**2,910,767**	**3,225,518**	**3,640,154**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke consumption in 1985 was 231 thousand short tons.
[2] Sum of petroleum-fired steam and petroleum-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
[3] Sum of gas-fired steam and gas-fired combustion turbine/internal combustion units.
* For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Fuel Receipts



Introduction

Fuel receipts in 1985 were collected for steam plants with a combined installed nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or larger. Prior to January 1983, receipts were collected for plants with an installed nameplate capacity of 25 megawatts or larger; these data have been revised to the 50-megawatt threshold for comparison purposes.

Electric utilities in the United States must receive and handle the huge amounts of fossil fuels necessary to generate electricity. Generally, fossil fuels are transported to power plants via railroads, overland belt conveyors, trucks, pipelines, ships, and/or barges. The transportation method must be compatible with the receiving or unloading facilities at the power plant site.

Fossil Fuel Receipts in 1985

Electric utilities in the United States received 666,743 thousand short tons of coal in 1985, a decrease of 17,368 thousand short tons received in 1984. This reduction in receipts resulted from the decision of many utilities to reduce the record stocks of coal that had been built up in 1984 in anticipation of a possible United Mine Workers strike. Bituminous coal receipts were 606,369 thousand short tons, a decrease of 20,054 thousand short tons from 1984 receipts. Lignite receipts increased 2,550 thousand short tons to reach a record 59,623 thousand short tons.

Petroleum receipts decreased to 164,947 thousand barrels, down 18.5 percent from the 202,372 thousand barrels received in 1984. Utilities continued to shift away from expensive petroleum as a primary fuel, while increasing the use of coal and nuclear power. Heavy oil receipts decreased by 37,422 thousand barrels. Nearly all of this decrease occurred in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic Census Divisions, which include many utilities that are very dependent on petroleum as their primary fuel.

Receipts of gas by utilities totaled 2,860,593 thousand cubic feet, a reduction of 77,173 thousand cubic feet from 1984 receipts. A 6.5 percent decline in gas receipts in the West South Central Division was largely responsible. Utilities in this Census Division decreased their net generation from gas while increasing their net generation from coal.

Table 15 contains the receipts of fossil fuels at electric utilities in 1984 and 1985 and the percentage change between those years. Details on the heat content of fossil fuels received by utilities in billion Btu by NERC Region and by Census Division and State are contained in Tables 21 and 23, respectively.

Table 15. Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1984-1985

Fuel Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Coal (thousand short tons)	666,743	684,111	-2.5
Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)	164,947	202,372	-18.5
Gas (million cubic feet)	2,860,593	2,937,766	-2.6

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Receipts of petroleum coke in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 16. Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985

Year	Coal		Petroleum[1]		Gas	
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from Previous Year	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from Previous Year	Receipts (million cubic feet)	Percent Change from Previous Year
1985	666,743	-2.5	164,947	-18.5	2,860,593	-2.6
1984	684,111	15.4	202,372	-7.9	2,937,766	7.5
1983	592,728	-.8	219,652	-5.6	2,732,248	-8.6
1982	597,578	3.7	232,780	-30.4	2,988,105	-11.2
1981	576,401	-	334,398	-	3,366,691	-

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Receipts of petroleum coke in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Fuel Receipts by Census Division

Coal receipts in the New England Census Division increased 14.2 percent due primarily to a 664.0 thousand short ton increase in receipts at the United Illuminating Company's Bridgeport Harbor plant. Receipts of coal in the Middle Atlantic Division decreased 4,172 thousand short tons from 1984. Pennsylvania Electric Company and Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, two of the largest coal burning utilities in the division, have a combined decrease of 3,135 thousand short tons from 1984. The Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and the South Atlantic Divisions all showed significant declines in coal receipts. Indiana accounted for 4,638 thousand short tons of the total 10,575-thousand-short-ton decrease in receipts in 1985 for the East North Central Census Division. Public Service Company of Indiana and Northern Indiana Public Service Company have a combined receipts decrease of 4,989 thousand short tons. Missouri's coal receipts declined by 5,225 thousand short tons, resulting in over a 5,110-thousand-short-ton decrease in receipts to utilities in the West North Central Division. In the South Atlantic Division, West Virginia's 5,667-thousand-short-ton decline in receipts contributed to the overall Census Division decline of 9,014 thousand short tons. Reduction in receipts at Monongahela Power Company and Appalachian Power Company (West Virginia),

Table 17. Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii in 1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	Coal		Petroleum[1]		Gas	
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from 1984	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from 1984	Receipts (million cubic feet)	Percent Change from 1984
ECAR	165,595	-9.1	2,732	-51.6	9,141	11.0
ERCOT	58,466	2.4	1,044	-48.4	1,032,724	3.1
MAAC	38,896	-12.3	31,895	-19.4	53,234	-33.3
MAIN	57,984	-5.3	3,919	-24.9	6,109	1.2
MAPP (U.S.)	49,309	-.4	203	-26.6	3,528	-17.2
NPCC (U.S.)	13,532	3.3	86,431	-18.4	214,533	7.0
SERC	123,794	-.4	24,691	-20.3	149,200	-7.2
SPP	71,383	-.2	650	-24.6	721,764	-18.8
WSCC (U.S.)	87,784	8.7	4,192	59.0	670,361	14.3
Contiguous U.S.	**666,743**	**-2.5**	**155,757**	**-19.4**	**2,860,593**	**-2.6**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	9,189	-1	-	-
Total	**666,743**	**-2.5**	**164,947**	**-18.5**	**2,860,593**	**-2.6**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Receipts of petroleum coke in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 18. Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division in 1985

Census Division	Coal		Petroleum[1]		Gas	
	Receipts (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from 1984	Receipts (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from 1984	Receipts (million cubic feet)	Percent Change from 1984
New England	6,052	14.2	45,658	-17.2	43,817	34.0
Middle Atlantic	50,030	-7.7	64,678	-19.8	216,673	-9.9
East North Central	151,826	-6.5	5,633	-20.0	13,833	13.4
West North Central	86,552	-5.6	666	-25.6	21,009	-34.9
South Atlantic	115,194	-7.3	32,716	-24.8	153,527	-8.1
East South Central	67,843	-1.5	823	-.7	52,013	-14.4
West South Central	104,083	5.5	1,426	-43.3	1,682,146	-6.5
Mountain	80,711	7.9	634	19.2	53,907	13.9
Pacific Contiguous	4,453	9.3	3,524	68.4	623,668	14.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	9,189	-.1	–	–
Total	**666,743**	**-2.5**	**164,947**	**-18.5**	**2,860,593**	**-2.6**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Receipts of petroleum coke in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Virginia Electric & Power Company, Carolina Power & Light Company, and Georgia Power Company, were significant in affecting State and division totals. Duke Power Company increased receipts by 1,878 thousand short tons as the company increased stocks and consumption of coal in 1985.

The East South Central Division's receipts of coal decreased 1,019 thousand short tons to 67,843 thousand short tons. Tennessee Valley Authority, which accounts for over 40 percent of all coal receipts in this division, decreased receipts by 1,950 thousand short tons even though consumption of coal at the company's plants increased. Year-end 1985 stocks decreased significantly from 1984.

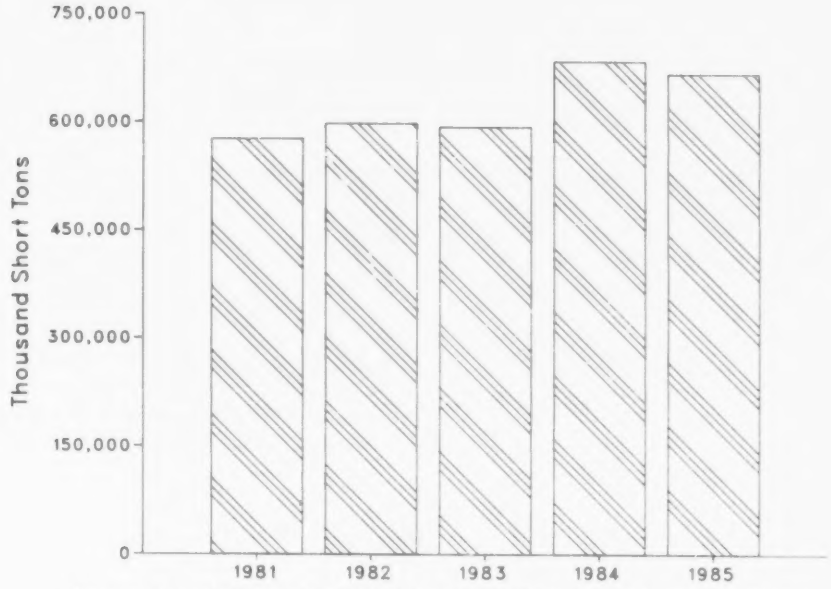
Table 19. Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985

Type of Fuel	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Total Coal (thousand short tons)	**666,743**	**684,111**	**592,728**	**597,578**	**576,401**
Anthracite	751	615	673	882	812
Bituminous Coal[1]	606,369	626,423	541,299	550,363	530,621
Lignite	59,623	57,073	50,756	46,333	44,958
Total Petroleum (thousand barrels)	**164,947**	**202,372**	**219,652**	**232,780**	**334,398**
Heavy Oil	156,410	193,832	211,705	225,731	324,651
Light Oil	8,537	8,540	7,946	7,049	9,747
Total Gas (million cubic feet)	**2,860,593**	**2,937,766**	**2,732,248**	**2,988,105**	**3,366,691**

[1] Includes subbituminous coal.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

The West South Central and the Mountain Divisions reported increases of 5.5 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively, in coal receipts in 1985 as compared to 1984. Pacific Power & Light Company (Wyoming) had the largest reported increase in coal receipts of any utility in the United States with an increase of 3,984 thousand short tons. The company reported a large increase in coal-fired generation in 1985 as compared with 1984. Southwestern Electric Power Company (Texas), Southwestern Public Service Company, and Utah Power & Light Company reported a combined 6,829-thousand-short-ton increase in receipts. Receipts for both of these Texas utilities increased due to new coal burning capacity in 1985 and expected capacity in 1986. Southern California Edison Company's Mohave plant reported a 2,168-thousand-short-ton decrease in receipts due to an extended shutdown of the plant for repairs.

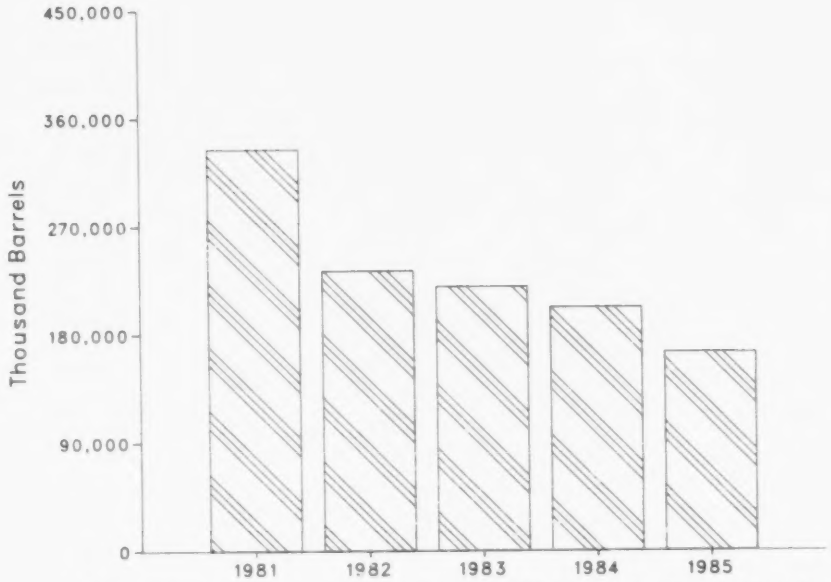
Figure 10. Receipts of Coal at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985



Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Petroleum receipts to electric utilities decreased to 164,947 thousand barrels, an 18.5 percent reduction from 1984 receipts of 202,372 thousand barrels. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic Divisions accounted for 143,052 thousand barrels or 86.7 percent of all petroleum receipts reported in 1985. Each division, with the exception of the Mountain and Pacific Contiguous Divisions, reported large declines in deliveries as most large oil-burning utilities reported declines in receipts. Florida Power & Light Company reduced receipts by 9,727 thousand barrels; United Illuminating Company (Connecticut) receipts declined by 3,061 thousand barrels; Consolidated Edison Company 2,752 thousand barrels; and Boston Edison Company, 2,624 thousand barrels. Other utilities with significant declines in petroleum receipts were Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company, Niagara Mohawk Power Company, and Orange and Rockland Utilities Incorporated (New York), Philadelphia Electric

Figure 11. Receipts of Petroleum at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985

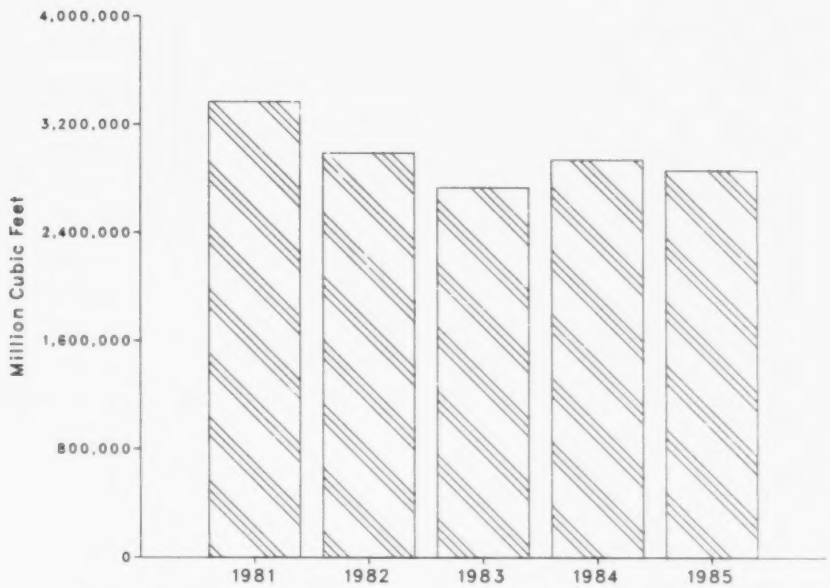


Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, and Public Service Electric & Gas Company of New Jersey. The reduction in petroleum receipts was the direct result of utilities in these Census Divisions increasing their coal and nuclear generation.

Gas receipts declined 2.6 percent in 1985 as compared with 1984 receipts. The West South Central Division reported receiving 1,682,146 thousand cubic feet or 58.8 percent of all deliveries. The New England Division receipts increased 11,126 thousand cubic feet to reach 43,817 thousand cubic feet, a 34.0 percent increase. Boston Edison Company accounted for 33,681 thousand cubic feet or 76.9 percent of receipts for this Census Division. The Pacific Division also reported a significant increase in gas receipts of 77,019 thousand cubic feet or 14.1 percent from 1984.

Figure 12. Receipts of Gas at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985



Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 20. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
			Coal (thousand short tons)		
ECAR	165,595	182,217	150,887	158,870	155,253
ERCOT	58,466	57,077	52,115	45,396	44,447
MAAC	38,896	44,369	39,494	37,065	36,280
MAIN	57,984	61,234	56,282	56,135	55,685
MAPP(U.S.)	49,309	49,525	45,070	45,352	44,510
NPCC(U.S.)	13,532	13,106	10,677	10,533	8,592
SERC	123,794	124,305	109,655	116,185	113,475
SPP	71,383	71,511	57,364	51,729	47,325
WSCC(U.S.)	87,784	80,766	71,181	76,313	70,834
Contiguous U.S.	**666,743**	**684,111**	**592,728**	**597,578**	**576,401**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**666,743**	**684,111**	**592,728**	**597,578**	**576,401**
			Heavy Oil (thousand barrels)		
ECAR	499	3,503	2,287	1,673	5,937
ERCOT	431	971	487	1,024	765
MAAC	30,448	38,169	35,177	25,566	34,394
MAIN	3,329	4,641	4,620	7,948	10,635
MAPP(U.S.)	1	5	241	16	49
NPCC(U.S.)	86,177	105,652	107,944	110,144	130,681
SERC	22,680	29,322	45,644	55,746	80,412
SPP	154	287	442	1,841	6,460
WSCC(U.S.)	3,527	2,120	6,011	13,173	46,143
Contiguous U.S.	**147,248**	**184,669**	**202,854**	**217,131**	**315,475**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,162	9,162	8,851	8,599	9,176
Total	**156,410**	**193,832**	**211,705**	**225,731**	**324,651**
			Light Oil (thousand barrels)		
ECAR	2,232	2,139	1,957	1,587	2,117
ERCOT	613	1,054	630	508	213
MAAC	1,447	1,404	1,698	1,508	1,437
MAIN	590	576	640	679	654
MAPP(U.S.)	202	271	310	268	301
NPCC(U.S.)	254	289	166	113	130
SERC	2,011	1,676	1,325	1,389	2,348
SPP	497	576	735	674	2,034
WSCC(U.S.)	664	517	470	325	514
Contiguous U.S.	**8,510**	**8,501**	**7,930**	**7,049**	**9,747**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	27	39	16	–	–
Total	**8,537**	**8,540**	**7,946**	**7,049**	**9,747**
			Total Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)		
ECAR	2,732	5,642	4,244	3,260	8,054
ERCOT	1,044	2,025	1,116	1,532	977
MAAC	31,895	39,572	36,875	27,074	35,831
MAIN	3,919	5,217	5,260	8,628	11,289
MAPP(U.S.)	203	277	552	284	349
NPCC(U.S.)	86,431	105,941	108,111	110,256	130,812
SERC	24,691	30,998	46,969	57,135	82,760
SPP	650	863	1,177	2,514	8,493
WSCC(U.S.)	4,192	2,636	6,481	13,498	46,657
Contiguous U.S.	**155,757**	**193,171**	**210,785**	**224,181**	**325,223**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,189	9,201	8,867	8,599	9,176
Total	**164,947**	**202,372**	**219,652**	**232,780**	**334,398**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, 1981-1985 (Continued)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
	Gas (million cubic feet)				
ECAR	9,141	8,231	10,416	7,789	18,572
ERCOT	1,032,724	1,002,109	923,098	943,688	999,213
MAAC	53,234	79,823	79,384	54,712	70,303
MAIN	6,109	6,033	10,467	6,483	10,015
MAPP(U.S.)	3,528	4,260	4,846	3,461	7,789
NPCC(U.S.)	214,533	200,512	157,328	163,813	125,372
SERC	149,200	160,845	163,034	182,151	170,049
SPP	721,764	889,223	911,773	1,040,432	1,188,925
WSCC(U.S.)	670,361	586,730	471,901	585,576	776,453
Contiguous U.S.	**2,860,593**	**2,937,766**	**2,732,248**	**2,988,105**	**3,366,691**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,860,593**	**2,937,766**	**2,732,248**	**2,988,105**	**3,366,691**

[1] Sum of heavy oil and light oil, but does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke receipts in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 21. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii 1981-1985

(Billion Btu)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Total Fossil Fuels[1]					
ECAR	3,886,607	4,301,244	3,581,701	3,739,388	3,648,723
ERCOT	1,912,713	1,857,581	1,707,588	1,648,543	1,692,497
MAAC	1,222,888	1,432,328	1,290,103	1,131,917	1,179,159
MAIN	1,244,283	1,330,831	1,217,681	1,235,876	1,236,945
MAPP(U.S.)	795,053	804,056	734,749	744,236	732,975
NPCC(U.S.)	1,116,771	1,210,207	1,113,793	1,126,690	1,158,964
SERC	3,314,385	3,373,287	3,118,072	3,343,174	3,409,181
SPP	2,020,079	2,210,473	1,984,999	2,027,576	2,136,660
WSCC(U.S.)	2,409,563	2,167,126	1,913,569	2,171,919	2,466,936
Contiguous U.S.	**17,922,342**	**18,687,133**	**16,662,256**	**17,169,318**	**17,662,039**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	57,565	57,968	55,674	54,149	57,263
Total	**17,979,907**	**18,745,101**	**16,717,929**	**17,223,467**	**17,719,302**
Coal					
ECAR	3,865,034	4,260,620	3,550,526	3,713,931	3,586,628
ERCOT	835,758	811,381	752,790	661,547	651,402
MAAC	968,341	1,102,699	977,744	907,179	884,494
MAIN	1,213,375	1,291,700	1,173,966	1,174,876	1,156,303
MAPP(U.S.)	790,096	798,176	726,487	738,452	722,822
NPCC(U.S.)	349,560	336,978	274,072	268,098	213,912
SERC	3,007,702	3,015,148	2,656,236	2,796,419	2,717,383
SPP	1,266,065	1,285,862	1,036,535	936,155	859,397
WSCC(U.S.)	1,679,262	1,534,925	1,378,988	1,472,429	1,361,542
Contiguous U.S.	**13,975,194**	**14,437,488**	**12,527,344**	**12,669,085**	**12,153,883**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,975,194**	**14,437,488**	**12,527,344**	**12,669,085**	**12,153,883**
Petroleum[2]					
ECAR	16,077	34,450	25,800	19,593	48,580
ERCOT	6,212	12,148	6,637	9,227	5,930
MAAC	198,882	246,880	230,012	168,214	221,780
MAIN	24,653	32,957	33,030	54,405	70,468
MAPP(U.S.)	1,183	1,611	3,200	1,659	2,054
NPCC(U.S.)	544,970	665,444	677,024	689,487	815,902
SERC	155,580	195,440	296,783	360,135	519,017
SPP	3,876	5,178	7,100	15,665	53,073
WSCC(U.S.)	25,713	16,092	40,188	83,679	287,026
Contiguous U.S.	**977,147**	**1,210,199**	**1,319,774**	**1,402,064**	**2,023,831**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	57,565	57,968	55,674	54,149	57,263
Total	**1,034,712**	**1,268,167**	**1,375,448**	**1,456,213**	**2,081,094**
Gas					
ECAR	5,495	6,174	5,376	5,864	13,514
ERCOT	1,070,742	1,034,052	948,161	977,769	1,035,165
MAAC	55,629	82,749	82,347	56,523	72,885
MAIN	6,254	6,175	10,685	6,596	10,174
MAPP(U.S.)	3,522	4,269	4,869	3,465	7,578
NPCC(U.S.)	222,241	207,786	162,697	169,105	129,149
SERC	151,103	162,695	165,053	185,081	172,781
SPP	750,137	919,433	941,364	1,075,756	1,224,190
WSCC(U.S.)	704,588	616,109	494,392	615,811	818,368
Contiguous U.S.	**2,969,712**	**3,039,441**	**2,814,944**	**3,095,972**	**3,483,804**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,969,712**	**3,039,441**	**2,814,944**	**3,095,972**	**3,483,804**

[1] Includes wood and refuse. Does not include petroleum coke.

[2] Sum of heavy oil and light oil, but does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke receipts in 1985 were 14,053 billion Btu.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 22. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985

Coal
(thousand short tons)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**6,052**	**5,301**	**1,253**	**3,951**	**2,001**
Connecticut	774	110	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	3,845	3,984	3,237	3,089	1,143
New Hampshire	1,433	1,207	1,016	862	858
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**50,030**	**54,202**	**48,191**	**49,300**	**48,824**
New Jersey	3,207	3,066	3,040	2,879	2,706
New York	7,480	7,805	6,376	6,582	6,590
Pennsylvania	39,342	43,332	38,776	39,839	39,528
East North Central	**151,826**	**162,401**	**139,521**	**141,593**	**141,261**
Illinois	31,091	32,359	31,260	30,818	31,659
Indiana	36,842	41,480	31,119	31,583	28,923
Michigan	24,057	25,102	22,413	20,464	22,281
Ohio	44,511	47,959	40,643	45,178	45,320
Wisconsin	15,325	15,501	14,087	13,550	13,078
West North Central	**86,552**	**91,662**	**79,063**	**77,935**	**74,972**
Iowa	12,215	12,861	11,147	10,634	10,285
Kansas	14,261	15,224	13,053	11,179	11,066
Minnesota	11,005	11,366	9,652	10,833	11,525
Missouri	22,162	27,387	23,167	23,794	21,815
Nebraska	6,387	6,277	5,333	5,851	4,901
North Dakota	18,352	16,239	14,697	13,646	12,961
South Dakota	2,170	2,308	2,014	1,999	2,419
South Atlantic	**115,194**	**124,208**	**104,713**	**109,047**	**106,060**
Delaware	2,249	2,783	2,765	1,930	1,528
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	17,492	15,588	12,455	9,851	10,053
Georgia	26,256	28,550	21,856	21,169	21,334
Maryland	6,610	8,458	6,080	5,786	4,914
North Carolina	19,658	19,970	20,503	24,917	24,739
South Carolina	8,274	7,313	6,968	8,545	8,560
Virginia	6,814	8,038	6,822	6,799	6,323
West Virginia	27,841	33,508	27,264	30,051	28,610
East South Central	**67,843**	**68,862**	**61,478**	**65,554**	**62,843**
Alabama	20,505	17,121	17,091	17,561	18,341
Kentucky	24,677	26,981	24,381	25,503	24,736
Mississippi	4,009	4,207	3,595	3,774	2,929
Tennessee	18,652	20,553	16,411	18,716	16,838
West South Central	**104,083**	**98,621**	**84,121**	**73,707**	**69,395**
Arkansas	11,884	10,751	8,793	6,793	5,861
Louisiana	8,309	8,023	3,616	2,548	3,200
Oklahoma	12,895	12,605	10,671	10,723	9,266
Texas	70,995	67,241	61,041	53,643	51,068
Mountain	**80,711**	**74,780**	**67,788**	**70,956**	**65,480**
Arizona	14,293	13,397	12,769	13,552	13,397
Colorado	14,171	13,684	11,771	11,829	10,408
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	5,460	5,023	2,010	2,601	3,339
Nevada	5,604	6,606	6,423	6,589	5,113
New Mexico	14,133	14,369	14,242	12,363	11,170
Utah	6,696	4,695	5,215	5,994	4,826
Wyoming	20,354	17,005	15,357	18,028	17,227
Pacific Contiguous	**4,453**	**4,073**	**3,600**	**5,535**	**5,564**
California	–	121	–	–	–
Oregon	53	352	–	1,135	1,164
Washington	4,400	3,600	3,600	4,400	4,400
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**666,743**	**684,111**	**592,728**	**597,578**	**576,401**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Heavy Oil (thousand barrels)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**45,503**	**54,990**	**52,013**	**54,455**	**66,736**
Connecticut	16,580	20,455	19,581	17,508	18,231
Maine	2,979	3,542	3,345	3,032	3,785
Massachusetts	23,151	27,094	25,937	30,103	39,682
New Hampshire	2,238	3,310	2,647	2,833	3,823
Rhode Island	554	589	503	980	1,214
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**63,750**	**79,501**	**83,314**	**72,105**	**87,368**
New Jersey	10,585	16,581	17,041	7,868	9,632
New York	40,674	48,553	52,776	55,688	63,945
Pennsylvania	12,491	14,367	13,497	8,549	13,791
East North Central	**3,569**	**5,332**	**4,913**	**9,299**	**16,189**
Illinois	3,070	4,377	4,335	7,626	10,319
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–
Michigan	345	826	529	1,557	5,623
Ohio	154	129	48	116	247
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–
West North Central	**265**	**347**	**647**	**631**	**365**
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–
Kansas	–	78	81	285	–
Minnesota	–	–	40	16	49
Missouri	264	264	285	329	316
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–
North Dakota	1	5	241	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–
South Atlantic	**30,019**	**41,200**	**55,109**	**64,895**	**91,446**
Delaware	2,573	3,115	3,269	3,261	4,969
District of Columbia	246	607	468	211	783
Florida	21,021	29,315	45,620	52,858	73,032
Georgia	40	7	24	40	270
Maryland	4,552	5,608	4,018	5,677	5,287
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	8	1,344
Virginia	1,586	2,548	1,710	2,841	5,762
West Virginia	–	–	–	–	–
East South Central	**122**	**103**	**122**	**284**	**2,637**
Alabama	–	–	–	–	–
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–
Mississippi	122	103	122	284	2,637
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**490**	**1,076**	**726**	**2,289**	**4,662**
Arkansas	8	3	46	108	800
Louisiana	51	102	194	1,157	3,001
Oklahoma	–	–	–	–	26
Texas	431	971	487	1,024	835
Mountain	**33**	**58**	**128**	**320**	**325**
Arizona	–	–	21	117	24
Colorado	0	26	72	–	32
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada	–	2	–	85	194
New Mexico	33	30	35	118	56
Utah	–	–	–	–	19
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Contiguous	**3,494**	**2,062**	**5,883**	**12,853**	**45,747**
California	3,494	2,062	5,883	12,853	45,747
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,162**	**9,162**	**8,851**	**8,599**	**9,176**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,162	9,162	8,851	8,599	9,176
Total	**156,410**	**193,832**	**211,705**	**225,731**	**324,651**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Light Oil (thousand barrels)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**154**	**152**	**114**	**113**	**130**
Connecticut	38	34	25	15	14
Maine	21	24	50	43	17
Massachusetts	72	69	17	38	55
New Hampshire	23	25	21	16	45
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	**928**	**1,116**	**1,147**	**1,001**	**1,166**
New Jersey	8	17	34	9	52
New York	100	137	53	-	-
Pennsylvania	820	962	1,060	992	1,114
East North Central	**2,064**	**1,711**	**1,719**	**1,440**	**1,747**
Illinois	366	341	392	336	324
Indiana	427	345	284	214	295
Michigan	639	471	496	361	496
Ohio	419	409	400	374	384
Wisconsin	213	145	147	154	247
West North Central	**400**	**547**	**642**	**573**	**493**
Iowa	109	86	62	63	97
Kansas	100	126	70	28	43
Minnesota	19	20	19	8	1
Missouri	75	152	267	278	149
Nebraska	2	12	63	107	92
North Dakota	79	138	131	78	84
South Dakota	17	13	30	12	26
South Atlantic	**2,697**	**2,307**	**2,169**	**1,923**	**2,952**
Delaware	103	105	132	129	117
District of Columbia	10	14	17	9	21
Florida	553	610	524	174	697
Georgia	484	114	1	215	431
Maryland	600	449	619	549	370
North Carolina	206	222	162	217	237
South Carolina	119	111	102	109	120
Virginia	250	265	209	224	391
West Virginia	372	418	402	298	568
East South Central	**700**	**725**	**571**	**635**	**630**
Alabama	245	183	168	177	217
Kentucky	273	353	232	205	154
Mississippi	60	47	19	44	72
Tennessee	122	142	151	209	187
West South Central	**936**	**1,438**	**1,106**	**1,039**	**2,115**
Arkansas	114	198	135	81	175
Louisiana	121	117	298	294	1,567
Oklahoma	56	39	46	83	138
Texas	645	1,085	628	581	235
Mountain	**601**	**474**	**436**	**301**	**426**
Arizona	182	181	96	75	170
Colorado	33	31	34	68	65
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	86	40	-	-	-
Nevada	44	20	40	16	39
New Mexico	49	30	38	108	98
Utah	55	54	91	30	51
Wyoming	151	118	137	5	4
Pacific Contiguous	**29**	**31**	**26**	**24**	**87**
California	-	-	-	8	51
Oregon	15	10	4	16	36
Washington	14	21	22	-	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	**27**	**39**	**16**	**-**	**-**
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	27	39	16	-	-
Total	**8,537**	**8,540**	**7,946**	**7,049**	**9,747**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Total Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**45,658**	**55,142**	**52,127**	**54,568**	**66,866**
Connecticut	16,618	20,490	19,607	17,523	18,245
Maine	3,000	3,566	3,395	3,075	3,802
Massachusetts	23,223	27,163	25,954	30,141	39,737
New Hampshire	2,262	3,334	2,668	2,849	3,868
Rhode Island	554	589	503	980	1,214
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**64,678**	**80,617**	**84,461**	**73,106**	**88,534**
New Jersey	10,594	16,598	17,076	7,877	9,684
New York	40,774	48,690	52,828	55,688	63,945
Pennsylvania	13,311	15,329	14,557	9,541	14,905
East North Central	**5,633**	**7,042**	**6,632**	**10,739**	**17,936**
Illinois	3,436	4,717	4,727	7,963	10,643
Indiana	427	345	284	214	295
Michigan	984	1,297	1,025	1,919	6,119
Ohio	573	538	448	490	631
Wisconsin	213	145	147	154	247
West North Central	**666**	**894**	**1,289**	**1,204**	**858**
Iowa	109	86	62	63	97
Kansas	100	204	151	312	43
Minnesota	19	20	59	25	50
Missouri	339	416	552	607	465
Nebraska	2	12	63	107	92
North Dakota	80	144	373	78	84
South Dakota	17	13	30	12	26
South Atlantic	**32,716**	**43,507**	**57,278**	**66,819**	**94,398**
Delaware	2,677	3,220	3,402	3,389	5,086
District of Columbia	257	621	485	220	804
Florida	21,574	29,925	46,144	53,032	73,729
Georgia	524	121	25	255	701
Maryland	5,152	6,056	4,637	6,226	5,657
North Carolina	206	222	162	217	237
South Carolina	119	111	102	116	1,464
Virginia	1,836	2,813	1,919	3,065	6,153
West Virginia	372	418	402	298	568
East South Central	**823**	**829**	**694**	**918**	**3,268**
Alabama	245	183	168	177	217
Kentucky	273	353	232	205	154
Mississippi	182	150	142	328	2,709
Tennessee	122	142	151	209	187
West South Central	**1,426**	**2,515**	**1,832**	**3,329**	**6,776**
Arkansas	122	201	180	189	975
Louisiana	172	219	491	1,452	4,568
Oklahoma	56	39	46	83	164
Texas	1,077	2,056	1,114	1,605	1,070
Mountain	**634**	**532**	**564**	**622**	**752**
Arizona	182	181	117	192	194
Colorado	34	57	106	68	97
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	86	40	–	–	–
Nevada	44	22	40	102	233
New Mexico	82	60	73	226	153
Utah	55	54	91	30	70
Wyoming	151	118	137	5	4
Pacific Contiguous	**3,524**	**2,093**	**5,909**	**12,876**	**45,835**
California	3,494	2,062	5,883	12,861	45,798
Oregon	15	10	4	16	36
Washington	14	21	22	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,189**	**9,201**	**8,867**	**8,599**	**9,176**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,189	9,201	8,867	8,599	9,176
Total	**164,947**	**202,372**	**219,652**	**232,780**	**334,398**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

Gas
(million cubic feet)

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**43,817**	**32,691**	**23,529**	**14,541**	**9,090**
Connecticut	1,562	2,228	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	39,656	26,712	20,450	13,734	6,488
New Hampshire	–	66	–	–	–
Rhode Island	2,599	3,685	3,078	807	2,602
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**216,673**	**240,531**	**208,615**	**199,450**	**181,914**
New Jersey	45,908	72,666	74,753	50,094	65,578
New York	170,715	167,821	133,799	149,272	116,282
Pennsylvania	49	54	62	84	54
East North Central	**13,833**	**12,195**	**19,395**	**12,158**	**25,417**
Illinois	4,959	4,623	7,879	2,735	5,600
Indiana	901	910	2,420	2,425	4,088
Michigan	6,805	5,158	6,443	3,109	11,487
Ohio	311	338	409	520	350
Wisconsin	857	1,166	2,244	3,368	3,893
West North Central	**21,009**	**32,288**	**46,714**	**50,870**	**69,548**
Iowa	1,666	1,876	2,316	1,607	2,498
Kansas	16,539	26,491	39,342	44,047	56,719
Minnesota	868	1,223	1,426	1,205	1,590
Missouri	949	1,547	2,537	3,396	5,047
Nebraska	987	1,152	1,094	608	3,584
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	6	110
South Atlantic	**153,527**	**167,113**	**165,370**	**182,356**	**165,626**
Delaware	7,325	7,167	4,631	4,618	4,726
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	143,501	155,984	155,374	172,684	153,636
Georgia	792	582	1,671	1,501	2,545
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	290	171	304	318	2,638
Virginia	1,478	3,093	3,275	3,104	1,862
West Virginia	141	116	115	131	218
East South Central	**52,013**	**60,779**	**47,310**	**80,870**	**73,843**
Alabama	976	276	444	1,341	1,732
Kentucky	1,081	1,751	1,104	1,654	2,529
Mississippi	49,955	58,751	45,762	77,875	69,583
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**1,682,146**	**1,798,190**	**1,735,845**	**1,855,358**	**2,062,520**
Arkansas	12,101	25,266	33,683	32,290	55,982
Louisiana	275,502	295,343	288,000	357,180	407,617
Oklahoma	197,742	221,339	232,630	242,345	280,980
Texas	1,196,800	1,256,242	1,181,533	1,223,543	1,317,941
Mountain	**53,907**	**47,330**	**48,300**	**72,012**	**140,581**
Arizona	21,250	12,351	12,174	23,649	53,577
Colorado	1,706	1,872	1,119	2,336	8,748
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	447	335	312	319	2,052
Nevada	8,154	9,349	9,528	14,884	39,931
New Mexico	22,096	23,151	24,720	28,626	33,858
Utah	97	186	310	2,065	2,315
Wyoming	157	86	137	133	101
Pacific Contiguous	**623,668**	**546,649**	**437,169**	**520,490**	**638,151**
California	623,668	546,649	437,169	520,490	638,151
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,860,593**	**2,937,766**	**2,732,248**	**2,988,105**	**3,366,691**

[1] Sum of heavy oil and light oil, but does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke receipts in 1985 were 279.9 thousand short tons.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 23. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985

(Billion Btu)

Total Fossil Fuels[1]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**495,590**	**522,807**	**465,783**	**462,051**	**479,759**
Connecticut	126,492	133,718	123,140	109,650	113,199
Maine	18,975	22,442	21,338	19,290	23,761
Massachusetts	290,560	304,715	270,499	284,890	285,150
New Hampshire	53,362	54,404	44,435	41,241	47,358
Rhode Island	6,201	7,528	6,371	6,980	10,291
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**1,866,381**	**2,092,020**	**1,932,889**	**1,867,174**	**1,921,432**
New Jersey	198,552	259,052	263,549	176,465	198,640
New York	621,180	674,431	627,231	664,639	679,205
Pennsylvania	1,046,649	1,158,538	1,042,109	1,026,070	1,043,588
East North Central	**3,396,049**	**3,656,950**	**3,149,045**	**3,212,834**	**3,225,642**
Illinois	678,750	720,256	688,392	695,867	721,216
Indiana	788,595	897,811	685,489	691,127	631,344
Michigan	571,739	596,793	531,037	501,785	565,982
Ohio	1,055,315	1,131,508	961,072	1,047,248	1,033,079
Wisconsin	301,651	310,583	283,055	276,807	264,020
West North Central	**1,539,276**	**1,670,870**	**1,464,984**	**1,459,420**	**1,415,520**
Iowa	224,614	233,221	206,610	196,240	191,037
Kansas	266,684	294,696	267,561	243,548	256,403
Minnesota	193,267	198,593	172,405	191,387	203,723
Missouri	474,868	590,596	502,192	516,143	469,885
Nebraska	111,454	112,865	95,119	105,644	92,187
North Dakota	241,803	212,657	196,158	181,764	172,189
South Dakota	26,587	28,243	24,939	24,694	30,095
South Atlantic	**3,216,075**	**3,513,506**	**3,116,038**	**3,271,962**	**3,332,405**
Delaware	82,747	100,013	97,087	74,946	74,902
District of Columbia	1,540	3,721	2,911	1,324	4,881
Florida	709,539	728,026	752,549	748,425	858,408
Georgia	640,331	693,674	529,229	510,925	516,888
Maryland	199,736	251,532	183,038	182,430	155,616
North Carolina	492,148	499,584	511,220	612,670	606,066
South Carolina	208,939	184,080	175,528	212,602	222,415
Virginia	187,548	223,753	188,121	192,062	197,080
West Virginia	693,549	829,124	676,355	736,677	696,149
East South Central	**1,653,683**	**1,683,531**	**1,496,436**	**1,625,341**	**1,563,946**
Alabama	496,889	413,301	411,170	424,722	443,363
Kentucky	564,590	620,943	562,586	584,525	569,970
Mississippi	150,248	163,207	135,215	172,782	158,446
Tennessee	441,958	486,081	387,465	443,312	392,167
West South Central	**3,373,694**	**3,399,275**	**3,107,762**	**3,009,861**	**3,252,172**
Arkansas	217,963	212,118	189,443	150,260	162,792
Louisiana	430,055	447,368	366,687	425,321	504,759
Oklahoma	428,153	447,288	427,753	436,722	453,881
Texas	2,297,522	2,292,502	2,123,878	2,077,558	2,130,740
Mountain	**1,632,279**	**1,494,112**	**1,376,035**	**1,462,737**	**1,424,955**
Arizona	323,511	297,951	284,969	311,784	338,836
Colorado	278,180	266,434	230,885	234,349	218,134
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	95,543	86,140	33,934	44,623	59,262
Nevada	136,535	157,903	153,457	162,143	157,169
New Mexico	282,575	283,046	284,162	256,242	239,592
Utah	158,502	107,811	120,074	140,473	113,187
Wyoming	357,433	294,826	268,554	313,125	298,776
Pacific Contiguous	**749,313**	**654,061**	**553,285**	**717,938**	**1,046,208**
California	676,986	589,699	494,812	627,720	955,429
Oregon	964	5,918	23	18,938	19,499
Washington	71,363	58,444	58,450	71,280	71,280
Pacific Noncontiguous	**57,565**	**57,968**	**55,674**	**54,149**	**57,263**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	57,565	57,968	55,674	54,149	57,263
Total	**17,979,907**	**18,745,101**	**16,717,929**	**17,223,467**	**17,719,302**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Billion Btu)

Coal

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**161,052**	**141,023**	**113,593**	**104,579**	**52,979**
Connecticut	20,369	2,890	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	102,137	105,435	86,066	81,271	29,855
New Hampshire	38,546	32,698	27,528	23,309	23,124
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**1,236,905**	**1,339,606**	**1,190,418**	**1,206,509**	**1,183,412**
New Jersey	84,916	81,008	80,385	76,000	70,957
New York	188,508	195,955	159,208	163,519	160,933
Pennsylvania	963,480	1,062,643	950,825	966,990	951,522
East North Central	**3,351,093**	**3,602,933**	**3,093,375**	**3,134,711**	**3,094,025**
Illinois	651,950	685,589	650,486	642,661	658,928
Indiana	785,228	894,914	681,427	687,467	625,556
Michigan	562,763	585,875	523,448	488,910	522,482
Ohio	1,051,595	1,127,969	958,030	1,043,828	1,028,923
Wisconsin	299,557	308,586	279,985	271,845	258,137
West North Central	**1,514,544**	**1,633,845**	**1,412,237**	**1,402,004**	**1,342,242**
Iowa	222,277	230,785	203,869	194,231	187,952
Kansas	250,098	267,640	229,158	198,371	200,537
Minnesota	192,037	197,253	170,603	190,030	201,829
Missouri	471,810	586,481	496,317	508,994	462,099
Nebraska	110,495	111,702	93,718	104,446	88,290
North Dakota	241,338	211,816	193,806	181,311	171,698
South Dakota	26,489	28,167	24,767	24,620	29,837
South Atlantic	**2,854,597**	**3,070,318**	**2,587,189**	**2,664,379**	**2,572,838**
Delaware	58,292	72,280	70,765	48,673	38,145
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	427,697	381,196	303,512	236,626	239,515
Georgia	636,471	692,372	527,362	507,886	510,077
Maryland	167,391	213,445	154,080	143,608	120,473
North Carolina	490,949	498,302	510,276	611,414	604,690
South Carolina	207,949	183,251	174,619	211,596	210,609
Virginia	174,624	202,909	172,693	169,790	156,742
West Virginia	691,225	826,562	673,880	734,786	692,589
East South Central	**1,594,759**	**1,616,212**	**1,443,649**	**1,537,087**	**1,468,292**
Alabama	494,390	411,924	409,706	422,188	440,147
Kentucky	561,888	617,093	560,104	581,639	566,488
Mississippi	97,230	101,941	87,251	91,161	70,574
Tennessee	441,251	485,253	386,588	442,098	391,083
West South Central	**1,617,589**	**1,524,112**	**1,305,126**	**1,145,052**	**1,075,724**
Arkansas	204,490	184,746	153,535	115,775	99,424
Louisiana	140,476	136,515	61,687	42,583	51,805
Oklahoma	221,377	216,892	183,086	182,942	158,608
Texas	1,051,245	985,959	906,817	803,751	765,886
Mountain	**1,572,502**	**1,442,501**	**1,323,437**	**1,384,636**	**1,273,800**
Arizona	299,938	283,895	271,585	285,758	281,497
Colorado	276,301	264,249	229,140	231,658	208,997
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	94,496	85,507	33,561	44,248	57,056
Nevada	127,599	147,866	143,103	145,615	112,808
New Mexico	259,710	259,635	259,192	226,019	204,166
Utah	158,074	107,302	119,247	138,354	110,609
Wyoming	356,384	294,048	267,610	312,983	298,666
Pacific Contiguous	**72,154**	**66,939**	**58,320**	**90,128**	**90,571**
California	–	2,759	–	–	–
Oregon	874	5,860	–	18,848	19,291
Washington	71,280	58,320	58,320	71,280	71,280
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,975,194**	**14,437,488**	**12,527,344**	**12,689,085**	**12,153,883**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Billion Btu)

Petroleum[2]

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**289,048**	**347,304**	**327,428**	**342,162**	**417,632**
Connecticut	104,513	128,537	123,140	109,650	113,199
Maine	18,975	22,442	21,338	19,290	23,761
Massachusetts	147,230	170,955	162,870	189,134	248,808
New Hampshire	14,816	21,639	16,907	17,933	24,234
Rhode Island	3,514	3,733	3,173	6,156	7,631
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**404,649**	**503,752**	**526,917**	**455,032**	**549,976**
New Jersey	65,607	102,741	105,608	48,711	59,694
New York	255,923	305,170	330,087	347,325	398,270
Pennsylvania	83,119	95,841	91,222	58,995	92,012
East North Central	**34,655**	**43,787**	**41,129**	**67,165**	**110,642**
Illinois	21,705	29,901	29,799	50,407	66,566
Indiana	2,462	1,985	1,638	1,232	1,697
Michigan	5,847	7,865	6,217	11,733	37,132
Ohio	3,404	3,196	2,628	2,897	3,806
Wisconsin	1,237	840	846	897	1,441
West North Central	**4,017**	**5,404**	**7,695**	**7,300**	**5,150**
Iowa	636	494	362	368	565
Kansas	580	1,237	928	1,973	249
Minnesota	108	115	360	152	316
Missouri	2,117	2,572	3,350	3,667	2,847
Nebraska	14	69	364	619	533
North Dakota	465	841	2,159	453	491
South Dakota	98	75	172	67	148
South Atlantic	**205,938**	**274,006**	**361,432**	**420,834**	**591,493**
Delaware	16,854	20,286	21,532	21,402	31,861
District of Columbia	1,540	3,721	2,911	1,324	4,881
Florida	136,726	189,199	291,975	335,180	463,310
Georgia	3,049	707	154	1,496	4,198
Maryland	32,309	38,086	28,958	38,822	35,144
North Carolina	1,199	1,282	942	1,256	1,376
South Carolina	692	653	597	680	9,110
Virginia	11,387	17,625	12,004	18,914	38,272
West Virginia	2,182	2,445	2,359	1,760	3,342
East South Central	**4,849**	**4,866**	**4,092**	**5,487**	**20,421**
Alabama	1,426	1,067	974	1,026	1,250
Kentucky	1,595	2,056	1,352	1,193	892
Mississippi	1,122	916	889	2,055	17,195
Tennessee	707	828	877	1,214	1,084
West South Central	**8,476**	**15,057**	**10,937**	**20,404**	**41,916**
Arkansas	710	1,162	1,063	1,159	6,106
Louisiana	1,044	1,340	2,983	9,110	28,347
Oklahoma	319	225	267	483	975
Texas	6,402	12,330	6,625	9,652	6,487
Mountain	**3,721**	**3,139**	**3,332**	**3,719**	**4,467**
Arizona	1,071	1,072	694	1,164	1,147
Colorado	192	336	638	391	578
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	509	239	–	–	–
Nevada	254	128	228	633	1,407
New Mexico	486	359	435	1,326	891
Utah	323	318	535	176	420
Wyoming	885	687	803	29	24
Pacific Contiguous	**21,795**	**12,885**	**36,811**	**79,960**	**282,133**
California	21,622	12,703	36,658	79,869	281,325
Oregon	90	57	23	90	208
Washington	83	124	130	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**57,565**	**57,968**	**55,674**	**54,149**	**57,263**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	57,565	57,968	55,674	54,149	57,263
Total	**1,034,712**	**1,268,167**	**1,375,448**	**1,456,213**	**2,081,094**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Billion Btu)

Gas

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**45,491**	**34,480**	**24,761**	**15,309**	**9,148**
Connecticut	1,611	2,292	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	41,193	28,326	21,563	14,486	6,488
New Hampshire	–	67	–	–	–
Rhode Island	2,687	3,796	3,198	824	2,660
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**224,827**	**248,662**	**215,554**	**205,633**	**188,044**
New Jersey	48,028	75,302	77,556	51,753	67,989
New York	176,750	173,306	137,936	153,796	120,001
Pennsylvania	49	54	62	84	54
East North Central	**10,301**	**10,231**	**14,540**	**10,300**	**20,453**
Illinois	5,095	4,766	8,108	2,799	5,722
Indiana	905	913	2,424	2,429	4,092
Michigan	3,129	3,053	1,373	1,142	6,368
Ohio	316	342	414	523	351
Wisconsin	857	1,156	2,223	3,407	3,921
West North Central	**20,462**	**31,620**	**44,859**	**50,116**	**68,128**
Iowa	1,701	1,942	2,379	1,640	2,519
Kansas	16,006	25,819	37,475	43,204	55,617
Minnesota	869	1,224	1,442	1,205	1,579
Missouri	941	1,543	2,525	3,482	4,939
Nebraska	945	1,093	1,038	579	3,364
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	6	110
South Atlantic	**155,505**	**169,179**	**167,417**	**185,209**	**168,073**
Delaware	7,601	7,447	4,791	4,771	4,896
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	145,116	157,626	157,061	175,080	155,583
Georgia	811	595	1,713	1,543	2,614
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	239	175	312	327	2,696
Virginia	1,537	3,219	3,425	3,358	2,065
West Virginia	141	116	115	131	218
East South Central	**54,076**	**62,453**	**48,695**	**82,767**	**75,233**
Alabama	1,073	310	489	1,508	1,966
Kentucky	1,107	1,794	1,130	1,694	2,590
Mississippi	51,896	60,349	47,076	79,566	70,677
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**1,747,629**	**1,860,107**	**1,791,698**	**1,924,405**	**2,134,533**
Arkansas	12,762	26,210	34,845	33,326	57,262
Louisiana	288,535	309,513	302,017	373,628	424,607
Oklahoma	206,457	230,171	244,400	253,296	294,298
Texas	1,239,874	1,294,213	1,210,436	1,264,154	1,358,367
Mountain	**56,056**	**48,472**	**49,265**	**74,382**	**146,688**
Arizona	22,502	12,985	12,689	24,861	56,191
Colorado	1,687	1,849	1,107	2,300	8,559
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	537	395	374	374	2,206
Nevada	8,682	9,909	10,126	15,894	42,954
New Mexico	22,379	23,052	24,535	28,898	34,534
Utah	104	192	292	1,942	2,158
Wyoming	164	90	142	113	86
Pacific Contiguous	**655,365**	**574,237**	**458,154**	**547,850**	**673,504**
California	655,365	574,237	458,154	547,850	673,504
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**2,969,712**	**3,039,441**	**2,814,944**	**3,095,972**	**3,483,804**

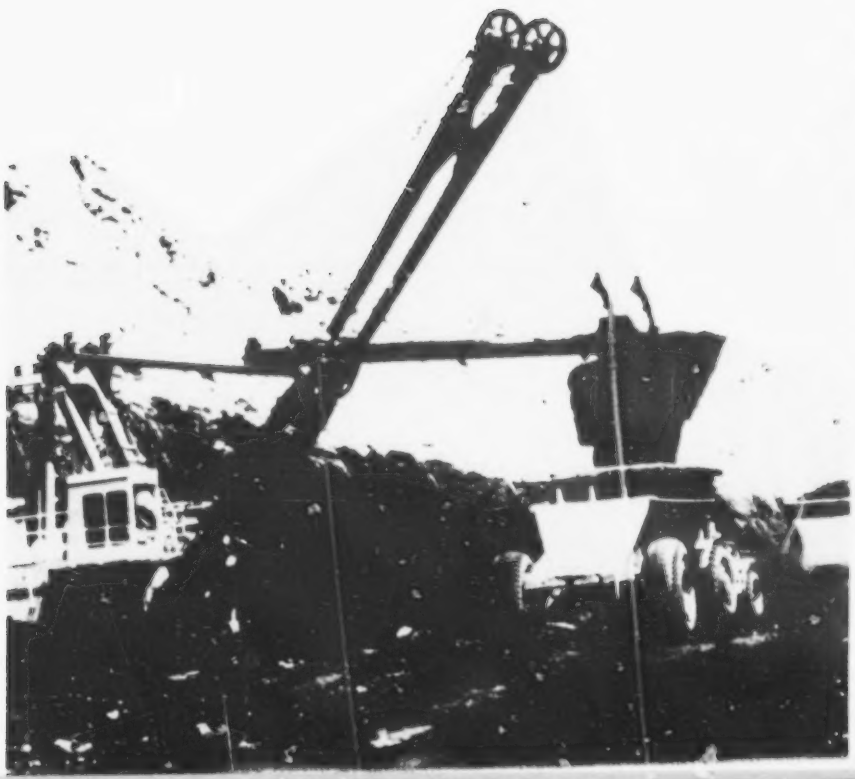
[1] Includes wood and refuse. Does not include petroleum coke.

[2] Sum of heavy oil and light oil, but does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke receipts in 1985 were 14,053 billion Btu.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423,"Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Fuel Stocks



Introduction

Because large volumes of fossil fuels are used at electric utility generating plants, utilities maintain huge stockpiles of these fuels to minimize the effect of an interruption or curtailment in fuel availability.

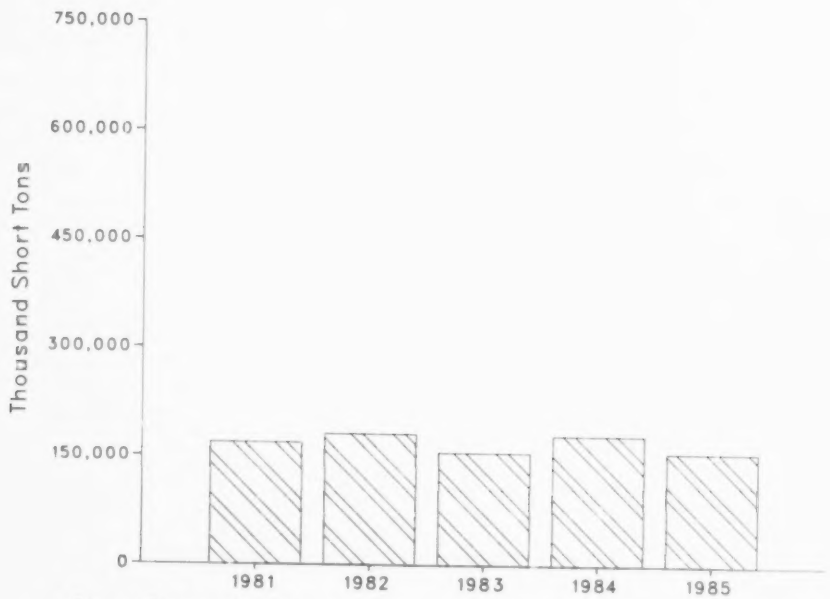
The purposes of on-site storage are to provide an uninterrupted supply, permit the acceptance of large bulk shipments, and take advantage of favorable market conditions.

End-Of-Year Fuel Stocks

Electric utilities in the United States report their end-of-month fuel stocks to the Energy Information Administration. As of December 31, 1985, utilities reported coal stocks of 156,376 thousand short tons, a decrease of 13.0 percent from December 1984. Weather conditions contributed to the heavy use of coal during the winter and summer months, which resulted in a significant draw down in coal stockpiles.

Petroleum stocks as of December 31, 1985, totaled 73,689 thousand barrels, a decrease of 15.9 percent from 1984. Since 1981, year-end petroleum stocks at electric utilities have decreased at an average rate of 12.9 percent per year. This decrease in petroleum stocks has paralleled the decrease in petroleum consumption of 16.2 percent. Electric utilities have been decreasing their dependence on petroleum by displacing it, to the extent possible, with other fuels such as coal and natural gas.

Figure 13. Stocks of Coal at Electric Utilities, as of December 31, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

A comparison of coal and petroleum stocks at the end of 1984 and 1985 is contained in Table 24. In addition, percent changes, for these years are given.

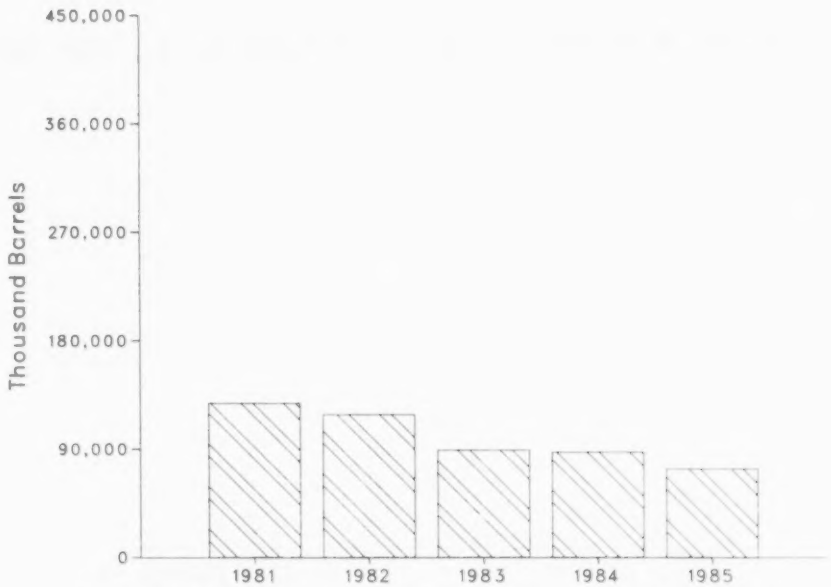
High and Low Stocks

The largest end-of-the-month coal stocks reported in 1985 by the electric utilities occurred in June 1985 when 174,545 thousand short tons of coal were stockpiled. In contrast, the smallest stockpiling in 1985 by the electric utilities occurred in December 1985 (156,376 thousand short tons). The largest end-of-month petroleum stocks reported in 1985 by the utilities occurred in January 1985 (82,064 thousand barrels), while the lowest petroleum stocks reported by the utilities occurred in September 1985 (72,930 thousand barrels).

Fuel Stocks By NERC Region

Only one NERC region (see NERC in Glossary), ERCOT, showed an increase in stocks of coal at the end of 1985. ERCOT reported an increase of 33.5 percent in coal stocks over 1984. The largest coal user, ECAR, reported the largest quantitative decrease in coal stocks during 1985, 10,948 thousand short tons.

Figure 14. Stocks of Petroleum at Electric Utilities, as of December 31, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

All of the NERC regions reported decreases in petroleum stocks in 1985, except MAIN. The decreases ranged from 1.4 percent in SERC to 27.9 percent in ERCOT.

Fuel Stocks By Census Division

The East North Central Divisions reported the highest amount of coal stocks, followed by the South Atlantic Division. All of the Census Divisions reported decreases in coal stocks in 1985, except the New England and the West South Central Divisions. These two divisions had increases in coal stocks of 2.4 and 8.5 percent, respectively, over 1984.

The Pacific Contiguous Division reported the highest petroleum stocks during 1985, followed by the Middle Atlantic Division. Although many of the Census Divisions reported decreases in petroleum stocks at the end of the year, the East North Central and Pacific Noncontiguous Divisions reported increases of 0.2 and 7.1 percent, respectively, over 1984. The Pacific Contiguous Division had the largest quantitative decrease in petroleum stocks, 6,665 thousand barrels over 1984.

Table 24. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities, as of December 31, 1984-1985

Fuel Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Coal (thousand short tons)	156,376	179,727	-13.0
Petroleum[1] (thousand barrels)	73,689	87,619	-15.9

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke stocks in 1985 were 49 thousand short tons.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 25. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, as of December 31, 1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	Coal		Petroleum[1]	
	1985 (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from 1984	1985 (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from 1984
ECAR	39,903	-21.5	2,126	-15.2
ERCOT	6,158	33.5	6,464	-27.9
MAAC	14,565	-12.3	7,185	-10.7
MAIN	14,954	-.9	4,065	7.7
MAPP (U.S.)	14,794	-1.3	975	-18.0
NPCC (U.S.)	2,684	-7.4	15,746	-15.2
SERC	27,899	-22.0	10,635	-1.4
SPP	18,208	-6.3	5,576	-6.9
WSCC (U.S.)	17,209	-11.5	19,712	-26.1
Contiguous U.S.	**156,374**	**-13.0**	**72,483**	**-16.2**
Alaska	2	-67.4	231	22.3
Hawaii	-	-	975	4.0
U.S. Total	**156,376**	**-13.0**	**73,689**	**-15.9**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke stocks in 1985 were 49 thousand short tons.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 26. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by Census Division, as of December 31, 1985

Census Division	Coal		Petroleum[1]	
	1985 (thousand short tons)	Percent Change from 1984	1985 (thousand barrels)	Percent Change from 1984
New England	992	2.4	5,768	-14.2
Middle Atlantic	16,163	-14.8	15,012	-14.6
East North Central	40,841	-12.6	5,555	.2
West North Central	23,392	-1.9	2,154	-16.9
South Atlantic	24,019	-19.5	12,403	-2.8
East South Central	15,992	-32.0	1,553	-1.2
West South Central	17,798	8.5	10,474	-20.8
Mountain	16,626	-6.8	2,238	-10.6
Pacific Contiguous	561	-64.6	17,326	-27.8
Pacific Noncontiguous	2	-67.4	1,206	7.1
U.S. Total	**156,376**	**-13.0**	**73,689**	**-15.9**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Petroleum coke stocks in 1985 were 49 thousand short tons.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 27. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities, as of December 31, 1981-1985

Year	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids[1] (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
1985	156,376	64,704	8,985	73,689	49
1984	179,727	76,836	10,784	87,619	50
1983	155,598	78,285	11,090	89,375	55
1982	181,132	105,287	13,597	118,884	41
1981	168,893	112,380	15,756	128,136	42

[1] Total liquids is the sum of petroleum steam and petroleum CT/IC units. Petroleum coke is not included.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Table 28. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, as of December 31, 1981-1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids[1] (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
			1985		
ECAR	39,903	1,676	450	2,126	0
ERCOT	6,158	6,247	217	6,464	–
MAAC	14,565	5,902	1,283	7,185	45
MAIN	14,954	3,765	300	4,065	–
MAPP (U.S.)	14,794	442	533	975	0
NPCC (U.S.)	2,684	14,773	973	15,746	–
SERC	27,899	8,411	2,224	10,635	–
SPP	18,208	4,972	604	5,576	4
WSCC (U.S.)	17,209	17,613	2,099	19,712	–
Contiguous U.S.	**156,374**	**63,800**	**8,684**	**72,483**	**49**
Alaska	2	0	231	231	–
Hawaii	–	905	70	975	–
U.S. Total	**156,376**	**64,704**	**8,985**	**73,689**	**49**
			1984		
ECAR	50,851	1,957	550	2,507	0
ERCOT	4,613	8,062	904	8,966	–
MAAC	16,607	6,519	1,527	8,046	42
MAIN	15,097	3,426	350	3,776	–
MAPP (U.S.)	14,994	571	618	1,188	5
NPCC (U.S.)	2,898	17,721	854	18,575	–
SERC	35,782	8,308	2,482	10,790	–
SPP	19,442	5,142	844	5,986	4
WSCC (U.S.)	19,438	24,279	2,381	26,660	–
Contiguous U.S.	**179,721**	**75,985**	**10,509**	**86,493**	**50**
Alaska	7	0	189	189	–
Hawaii	–	851	87	937	–
U.S. Total	**179,727**	**76,836**	**10,784**	**87,619**	**50**
			1983		
ECAR	38,934	1,673	607	2,280	0
ERCOT	2,706	8,472	901	9,373	–
MAAC	12,654	4,621	1,102	5,723	52
MAIN	14,476	4,663	318	4,981	–
MAPP (U.S.)	14,812	553	668	1,221	–
NPCC (U.S.)	2,276	16,934	933	17,867	–
SERC	32,921	8,822	2,808	11,630	–
SPP	14,956	5,326	971	6,296	4
WSCC (U.S.)	21,860	26,705	2,500	29,205	–
Contiguous U.S.	**155,594**	**77,769**	**10,807**	**88,576**	**55**
Alaska	4	0	208	208	–
Hawaii	–	516	74	590	–
U.S. Total	**155,598**	**78,285**	**11,090**	**89,375**	**55**
			1982		
ECAR	45,865	2,588	807	3,394	0
ERCOT	3,330	10,792	1,084	11,876	–
MAAC	12,713	7,374	1,480	8,855	36
MAIN	19,000	6,075	366	6,441	–
MAPP (U.S.)	17,635	681	872	1,554	0
NPCC (U.S.)	2,356	21,494	1,016	22,510	–
SERC	36,869	12,233	3,861	16,094	–
SPP	20,344	7,245	1,095	8,340	6
WSCC (U.S.)	23,017	36,210	2,724	38,934	–
Contiguous U.S.	**181,128**	**104,691**	**13,305**	**117,996**	**41**
Alaska	4	0	207	207	–
Hawaii	–	596	85	681	–
U.S. Total	**181,132**	**105,287**	**13,597**	**118,884**	**41**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by NERC Region, Alaska, and Hawaii, as of December 31, 1981-1985 (Continued)

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids[1] (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
			1981		
ECAR	41,541	3,786	959	4,745	9
ERCOT	3,953	10,791	1,029	11,820	–
MAAC	11,498	8,247	1,766	10,012	28
MAIN	19,070	6,212	461	6,673	–
MAPP (U.S.)	17,119	926	1,329	2,255	4
NPCC (U.S.)	2,231	20,371	675	21,045	–
SERC	30,696	14,546	4,508	19,054	–
SPP	21,225	8,167	1,248	9,416	–
WSCC (U.S.)	21,556	38,646	3,508	42,154	–
Contiguous U.S.	**168,889**	**111,691**	**15,483**	**127,174**	**42**
Alaska	4	0	201	201	–
Hawaii	–	689	72	760	–
U.S. Total	**168,893**	**112,380**	**15,756**	**128,136**	**42**

[1] Total liquids is the sum of petroleum steam and petroleum CT/IC units. Petroleum coke is not included.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Millions of tons of coal are stored at electric utility generating plants.

Table 29. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by Census Division and State

As of December 31, 1985

Census Division and State	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
New England	**992**	**5,508**	**260**	**5,768**	**-**
Connecticut	0	2,186	56	2,242	-
Maine	-	402	16	418	-
Massachusetts	613	2,454	151	2,604	-
New Hampshire	340	315	8	322	-
Rhode Island	28	150	2	152	-
Vermont	12	1	28	29	-
Middle Atlantic	**16,163**	**13,087**	**1,925**	**15,012**	**45**
New Jersey	843	1,442	868	2,310	-
New York	1,692	9,265	713	9,978	-
Pennsylvania	13,628	2,380	344	2,724	45
East North Central	**40,841**	**4,944**	**611**	**5,555**	**0**
Illinois	6,977	3,606	179	3,785	-
Indiana	11,322	186	79	265	0
Michigan	8,881	740	113	853	-
Ohio	8,976	283	114	397	-
Wisconsin	4,686	128	126	254	0
West North Central	**23,392**	**1,184**	**970**	**2,154**	**4**
Iowa	4,416	70	206	276	-
Kansas	3,513	629	125	753	-
Minnesota	3,942	50	118	168	-
Missouri	6,049	146	377	523	4
Nebraska	2,036	214	71	285	-
North Dakota	3,137	57	14	71	-
South Dakota	300	18	60	78	-
South Atlantic	**24,019**	**10,662**	**1,741**	**12,403**	**0**
Delaware	434	547	20	568	0
District of Columbia	-	92	19	112	-
Florida	2,905	4,979	751	5,730	-
Georgia	5,157	549	147	697	-
Maryland	1,636	1,637	150	1,787	-
North Carolina	5,129	38	211	249	-
South Carolina	1,624	326	245	571	-
Virginia	1,682	2,321	191	2,513	-
West Virginia	5,453	171	6	177	-
East South Central	**15,992**	**832**	**721**	**1,553**	**-**
Alabama	4,324	37	104	141	-
Kentucky	6,864	100	21	121	-
Mississippi	957	680	15	695	-
Tennessee	3,846	15	581	596	-
West South Central	**17,788**	**10,037**	**437**	**10,474**	**-**
Arkansas	2,513	499	82	581	-
Louisiana	1,978	2,619	38	2,656	-
Oklahoma	4,194	350	30	380	-
Texas	9,103	6,569	288	6,857	-
Mountain	**16,626**	**1,403**	**835**	**2,238**	**-**
Arizona	3,163	518	468	986	-
Colorado	4,989	245	184	429	-
Idaho	-	-	47	47	-
Montana	634	7	10	18	-
Nevada	1,387	328	106	434	-
New Mexico	1,434	238	11	250	-
Utah	997	17	8	26	-
Wyoming	4,022	49	0	49	-
Pacific Contiguous	**561**	**16,143**	**1,183**	**17,326**	**-**
California	-	16,013	893	16,906	-
Oregon	184	2	155	157	-
Washington	378	127	136	263	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2**	**905**	**301**	**1,206**	**-**
Alaska	2	0	231	231	-
Hawaii	-	905	70	975	-
U.S. Total	**156,376**	**64,704**	**8,985**	**73,689**	**49**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

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Table 29. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by Census Division and State (Continued)

As of December 31, 1984

Census Division and State	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids[1] (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
New England	**968**	**6,503**	**219**	**6,723**	-
Connecticut	0	2,504	72	2,575	-
Maine	-	677	18	695	-
Massachusetts	567	2,911	86	2,997	-
New Hampshire	356	239	7	246	-
Rhode Island	38	169	2	171	-
Vermont	7	4	35	39	-
Middle Atlantic	**18,974**	**15,483**	**2,098**	**17,581**	**42**
New Jersey	935	1,732	983	2,715	-
New York	1,929	11,218	634	11,852	-
Pennsylvania	16,110	2,533	481	3,013	42
East North Central	**46,740**	**4,816**	**726**	**5,542**	**5**
Illinois	7,484	3,230	203	3,433	-
Indiana	12,245	236	107	344	0
Michigan	10,649	939	128	1,067	-
Ohio	11,062	282	150	432	-
Wisconsin	5,302	128	137	266	5
West North Central	**23,850**	**1,476**	**1,115**	**2,591**	**4**
Iowa	4,738	92	213	305	-
Kansas	3,626	707	131	838	-
Minnesota	3,850	82	150	232	-
Missouri	6,660	231	417	648	4
Nebraska	2,179	275	89	364	-
North Dakota	2,469	71	13	83	-
South Dakota	328	19	103	121	-
South Atlantic	**29,829**	**10,773**	**1,987**	**12,761**	**0**
Delaware	622	486	18	504	0
District of Columbia	-	98	19	117	-
Florida	2,990	5,192	990	6,182	-
Georgia	6,912	462	120	581	-
Maryland	2,069	1,897	163	2,059	-
North Carolina	4,560	62	235	297	-
South Carolina	1,420	330	242	571	-
Virginia	2,119	2,065	193	2,258	-
West Virginia	9,127	183	7	190	-
East South Central	**23,530**	**825**	**747**	**1,571**	-
Alabama	5,779	53	102	155	-
Kentucky	10,457	108	25	133	-
Mississippi	1,158	654	16	669	-
Tennessee	6,135	10	604	614	-
West South Central	**18,401**	**11,898**	**1,333**	**13,230**	-
Arkansas	2,938	561	84	644	-
Louisiana	2,689	2,566	51	2,617	-
Oklahoma	4,080	360	224	584	-
Texas	8,694	8,409	975	9,385	-
Mountain	**17,844**	**1,631**	**873**	**2,504**	-
Arizona	3,593	570	503	1,073	-
Colorado	4,850	254	186	440	-
Idaho	-	-	46	46	-
Montana	657	39	10	49	-
Nevada	1,287	378	105	484	-
New Mexico	2,216	268	13	281	-
Utah	618	67	9	75	-
Wyoming	4,642	54	1	55	-
Pacific Contiguous	**1,583**	**22,581**	**1,410**	**23,991**	-
California	-	22,450	1,105	23,555	-
Oregon	548	5	161	166	-
Washington	1,035	127	143	270	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	**7**	**851**	**275**	**1,126**	-
Alaska	7	0	189	189	-
Hawaii	-	851	87	937	-
U.S. Total	**179,727**	**76,836**	**10,784**	**87,619**	**50**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by Census Division and State (Continued)

As of December 31, 1983

Census Division and State	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids[1] (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
New England	**989**	**6,134**	**240**	**6,374**	-
Connecticut	-	2,346	82	2,427	-
Maine	-	654	20	674	-
Massachusetts	640	2,516	89	2,606	-
New Hampshire	298	508	6	514	-
Rhode Island	38	109	2	111	-
Vermont	13	0	41	41	-
Middle Atlantic	**15,475**	**13,517**	**1,769**	**15,287**	**52**
New Jersey	733	1,271	687	1,958	-
New York	1,287	10,800	692	11,493	-
Pennsylvania	13,455	1,446	389	1,836	52
East North Central	**38,462**	**6,012**	**746**	**6,758**	**0**
Illinois	6,938	4,524	170	4,694	-
Indiana	8,231	183	171	354	0
Michigan	10,089	926	123	1,049	-
Ohio	7,641	260	133	393	-
Wisconsin	5,564	119	150	269	-
West North Central	**21,840**	**1,441**	**1,200**	**2,642**	**4**
Iowa	3,493	64	248	312	-
Kansas	3,728	709	162	871	-
Minnesota	4,006	84	129	213	-
Missouri	4,882	212	421	633	4
Nebraska	2,438	302	92	394	-
North Dakota	2,967	51	16	67	-
South Dakota	326	19	132	152	-
South Atlantic	**24,201**	**10,748**	**2,203**	**12,951**	**0**
Delaware	385	486	20	506	0
District of Columbia	-	98	18	116	-
Florida	2,916	6,006	1,169	7,174	-
Georgia	5,331	505	180	685	-
Maryland	1,066	1,382	136	1,518	-
North Carolina	4,859	55	151	206	-
South Carolina	1,704	346	326	672	-
Virginia	1,349	1,705	196	1,900	-
West Virginia	6,591	168	7	172	-
East South Central	**21,634**	**703**	**845**	**1,548**	-
Alabama	6,366	52	123	176	-
Kentucky	9,483	102	26	128	-
Mississippi	959	536	29	566	-
Tennessee	4,826	12	666	678	-
West South Central	**11,124**	**12,576**	**1,405**	**13,981**	-
Arkansas	1,257	380	80	460	-
Louisiana	1,575	2,561	57	2,618	-
Oklahoma	4,031	745	294	1,040	-
Texas	4,261	8,891	973	9,864	-
Mountain	**19,521**	**2,389**	**985**	**3,374**	-
Arizona	3,808	1,182	571	1,753	-
Colorado	4,911	243	215	458	-
Idaho	-	-	47	47	-
Montana	430	79	15	94	-
Nevada	1,571	398	112	510	-
New Mexico	2,297	349	15	364	-
Utah	1,633	68	9	77	-
Wyoming	4,870	70	1	71	-
Pacific Contiguous	**2,347**	**24,249**	**1,413**	**25,662**	-
California	-	24,107	1,144	25,251	-
Oregon	705	4	157	161	-
Washington	1,642	137	112	249	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4**	**516**	**282**	**799**	-
Alaska	4	0	208	208	-
Hawaii	-	516	74	590	-
U.S. Total	**155,598**	**78,285**	**11,090**	**89,375**	**55**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by Census Division and State (Continued)

As of December 31, 1982

Census Division and State	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids[1] (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
New England	**816**	**7,581**	**374**	**7,955**	**-**
Connecticut	-	2,661	88	2,748	-
Maine	-	810	24	833	-
Massachusetts	436	3,316	219	3,535	-
New Hampshire	328	542	6	548	-
Rhode Island	38	253	2	255	-
Vermont	14	0	36	36	-
Middle Atlantic	**16,462**	**18,401**	**2,002**	**20,402**	**36**
New Jersey	831	1,501	918	2,419	-
New York	1,540	13,912	642	14,554	-
Pennsylvania	14,092	2,988	441	3,429	36
East North Central	**45,605**	**8,152**	**982**	**9,134**	**0**
Illinois	9,700	5,869	170	6,040	-
Indiana	10,264	197	331	528	0
Michigan	8,508	1,306	139	1,445	-
Ohio	10,528	578	152	730	-
Wisconsin	6,585	202	190	392	0
West North Central	**25,997**	**1,917**	**1,381**	**3,298**	**6**
Iowa	4,214	83	259	342	-
Kansas	3,866	1,029	174	1,203	-
Minnesota	4,725	135	195	331	-
Missouri	6,300	270	425	695	6
Nebraska	2,904	318	111	427	-
North Dakota	3,643	32	21	52	-
South Dakota	344	51	197	248	-
South Atlantic	**27,680**	**14,879**	**3,154**	**18,033**	**0**
Delaware	321	856	29	885	0
District of Columbia	-	96	19	115	-
Florida	2,954	7,899	1,694	9,593	-
Georgia	5,974	756	201	955	-
Maryland	1,154	2,333	231	2,564	-
North Carolina	5,716	60	215	276	-
South Carolina	2,015	918	467	1,386	-
Virginia	1,155	1,977	292	2,270	-
West Virginia	8,391	185	6	191	-
East South Central	**25,339**	**1,527**	**1,064**	**2,591**	**-**
Alabama	6,564	49	184	233	-
Kentucky	10,186	142	41	182	-
Mississippi	1,091	1,320	30	1,350	-
Tennessee	7,497	17	809	826	-
West South Central	**16,212**	**16,086**	**1,699**	**17,785**	**-**
Arkansas	1,657	839	131	970	-
Louisiana	3,592	3,009	66	3,075	-
Oklahoma	5,417	750	346	1,096	-
Texas	5,557	11,487	1,156	12,643	-
Mountain	**19,937**	**3,390**	**1,181**	**4,570**	**-**
Arizona	3,750	1,880	681	2,561	-
Colorado	5,263	392	260	651	-
Idaho	-	-	47	47	-
Montana	426	84	43	127	-
Nevada	1,297	390	124	515	-
New Mexico	2,075	514	17	531	-
Utah	1,614	67	8	75	-
Wyoming	5,509	62	1	63	-
Pacific Contiguous	**3,080**	**32,758**	**1,468**	**34,226**	**-**
California	-	32,610	1,179	33,789	-
Oregon	1,024	10	158	168	-
Washington	2,056	138	132	269	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4**	**596**	**292**	**888**	**-**
Alaska	4	0	207	207	-
Hawaii	-	596	85	681	-
U.S. Total	**181,132**	**105,287**	**13,597**	**118,884**	**41**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

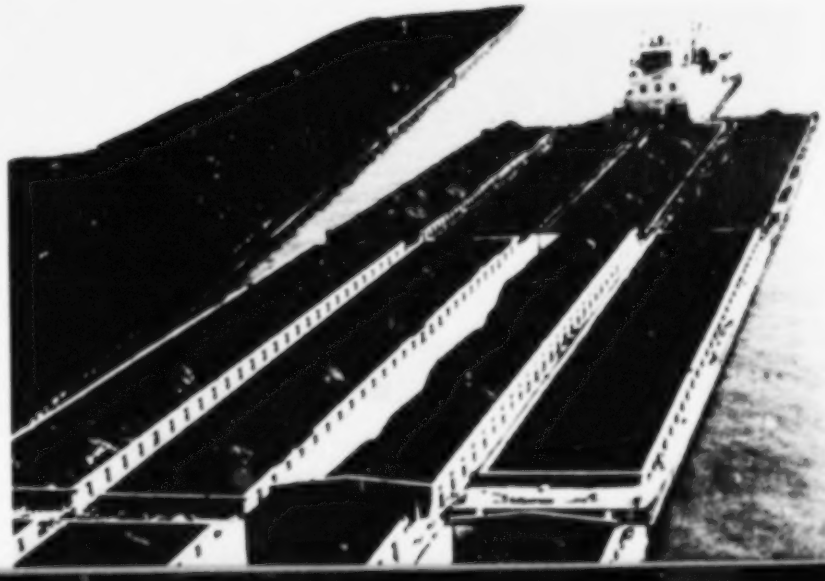
Table 29. Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities by Census Division and State (Continued)

As of December 31, 1981

Census Division and State	Coal Steam (thousand short tons)	Petroleum Steam (thousand barrels)	Petroleum CT/IC (thousand barrels)	Total Liquids (thousand barrels)	Petroleum Coke (thousand short tons)
New England	**741**	**7,041**	**345**	**7,386**	-
Connecticut	-	2,767	127	2,894	-
Maine	-	919	25	944	-
Massachusetts	519	2,893	147	3,040	-
New Hampshire	179	320	6	326	-
Rhode Island	38	143	2	145	-
Vermont	5	0	36	36	-
Middle Atlantic	**14,469**	**18,294**	**1,928**	**20,223**	**28**
New Jersey	695	1,633	979	2,611	-
New York	1,489	13,330	330	13,660	-
Pennsylvania	12,285	3,332	620	3,952	28
East North Central	**45,192**	**9,196**	**1,186**	**10,381**	**14**
Illinois	10,633	6,028	198	6,226	-
Indiana	9,316	219	330	549	9
Michigan	8,576	2,102	246	2,348	-
Ohio	10,196	641	191	832	-
Wisconsin	6,470	206	220	426	4
West North Central	**24,993**	**2,211**	**2,029**	**4,240**	-
Iowa	4,906	127	465	592	-
Kansas	4,182	1,110	190	1,301	-
Minnesota	4,233	204	296	500	-
Missouri	5,402	240	598	838	-
Nebraska	1,884	394	137	532	-
North Dakota	3,823	62	205	268	-
South Dakota	563	73	137	210	-
South Atlantic	**23,162**	**17,849**	**3,724**	**21,573**	**0**
Delaware	113	864	34	898	0
District of Columbia	-	100	18	119	-
Florida	2,533	9,792	2,086	11,878	-
Georgia	5,630	800	227	1,028	-
Maryland	1,105	2,742	278	3,020	-
North Carolina	4,506	70	261	331	-
South Carolina	2,052	1,195	517	1,712	-
Virginia	1,075	2,033	296	2,330	-
West Virginia	6,148	252	7	258	-
East South Central	**20,787**	**2,251**	**1,204**	**3,455**	-
Alabama	4,496	51	213	264	-
Kentucky	9,358	159	48	207	-
Mississippi	1,329	2,024	31	2,055	-
Tennessee	5,604	17	912	929	-
West South Central	**17,986**	**16,294**	**1,693**	**17,987**	-
Arkansas	1,833	1,392	146	1,538	-
Louisiana	4,708	2,489	51	2,540	-
Oklahoma	5,893	742	354	1,095	-
Texas	5,552	11,672	1,142	12,814	-
Mountain	**19,425**	**4,090**	**1,631**	**5,721**	-
Arizona	4,317	2,194	861	3,054	-
Colorado	5,935	439	517	955	-
Idaho	-	-	48	48	-
Montana	418	154	43	197	-
Nevada	1,257	515	135	650	-
New Mexico	2,106	659	19	678	-
Utah	947	99	9	108	-
Wyoming	4,444	30	1	30	-
Pacific Contiguous	**2,133**	**34,467**	**1,742**	**36,209**	-
California	-	34,319	1,236	35,555	-
Oregon	394	9	363	371	-
Washington	1,739	138	144	282	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	**4**	**689**	**273**	**961**	-
Alaska	4	0	201	201	-
Hawaii	-	689	72	760	-
U.S. Total	**168,893**	**112,380**	**15,756**	**128,136**	42

[1] Total liquids is the sum of petroleum steam and petroleum CT/IC units. Petroleum coke is not included.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and predecessor forms.

Fuel Costs



Introduction

The fuel costs reported in this chapter are as delivered to electric utility plants having a combined steam installed nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or larger. For comparison purposes, data collected prior to January 1, 1983 have been revised from a 25-megawatt threshold to reflect this change. Also, the data prior to January 1, 1983 have been revised to reflect the change that eliminated peaking units from reporting. Costs reflect all charges a utility incurs in obtaining the fuel and having it delivered to its electric plants. Transportation costs are included.

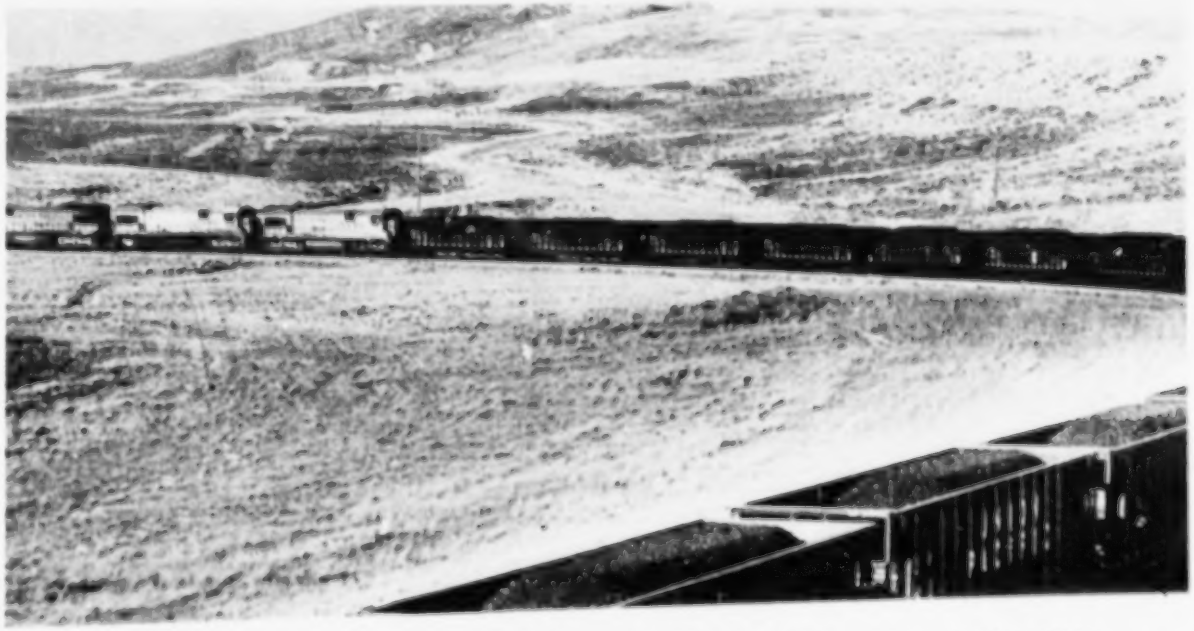
Electric utilities paid lower prices for fossil fuels in 1985 as the price of coal, petroleum, and gas declined from 1984 price levels. The average price of coal declined from $35.12 per short ton in 1984 to $34.53 per short ton in 1985, a 1.7 percent decrease. Most notable in affecting coal prices were excess production capacity within the coal industry, declining petroleum and gas prices, and the elimination of a threat of a possible United Mine Workers (UMW) strike. Without a possible UMW strike, and high utility coal stockpiles, spot purchases and prices declined. Prices for spot market coal delivered to electric plants declined 5.0 percent or $1.76 per short ton to $33.73 per short ton. Contract coal costs declined 1.2 percent to $34.63 per short ton.

Table 30. Average Cost of Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1984-1985

(Dollars)

Fuel Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Total Coal (per short ton)	**34.53**	**35.12**	**-1.7**
Contract	34.63	35.06	-1.2
Spot	33.73	35.49	-5.0
Total Petroleum[1] (per barrel)	**27.08**	**30.47**	**-11.1**
Contract	27.18	30.46	-10.8
Spot	26.44	30.56	-13.5
Total Gas (per Mcf)	**3.56**	**3.71**	**-3.9**
Firm	3.19	3.17	.8
Interruptible[2]	4.10	4.64	-11.6

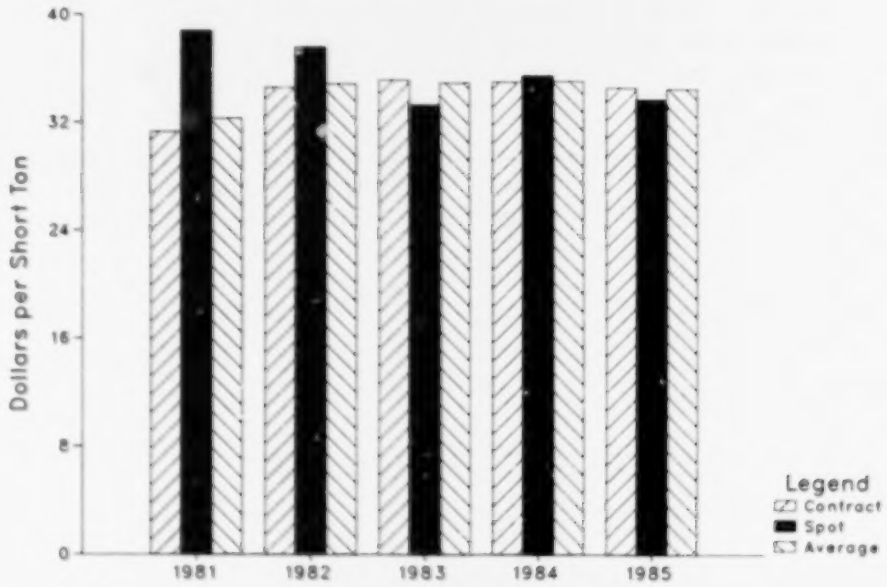
[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Cost of petroleum coke in 1985 was $37.04 per short ton.
[2] Includes off-peak gas.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."



The average cost of coal includes the cost of transporting the coal from the mine to the utility.

Data for 1985 shows that 7 out of 10 Census Divisions with coal receipts reported lower coal costs. Coal costs increased only in the East North Central and the Mountain Divisions. In the East North Central Census Division, Illinois and Indiana reported increased coal costs. Receipts and costs were high enough in these 2 states to offset declines in prices for Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Commonwealth Edison Company (Illinois), Commonwealth Edison Company of Indiana, Incorporated, Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Incorporated (Indiana), and Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company all reported significant price increases for coal purchased in 1985. The Mountain Division reported an average cost per short ton of $22.44, a $1.41 per short ton increase over 1984. Higher coal costs at electric plants in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah resulted in an overall Census Division price increase. Nevada coal costs increased due to a decline in receipts of very low cost coal at the Southern California Edison Company's Mohave plant. (See *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants, 1985.*)

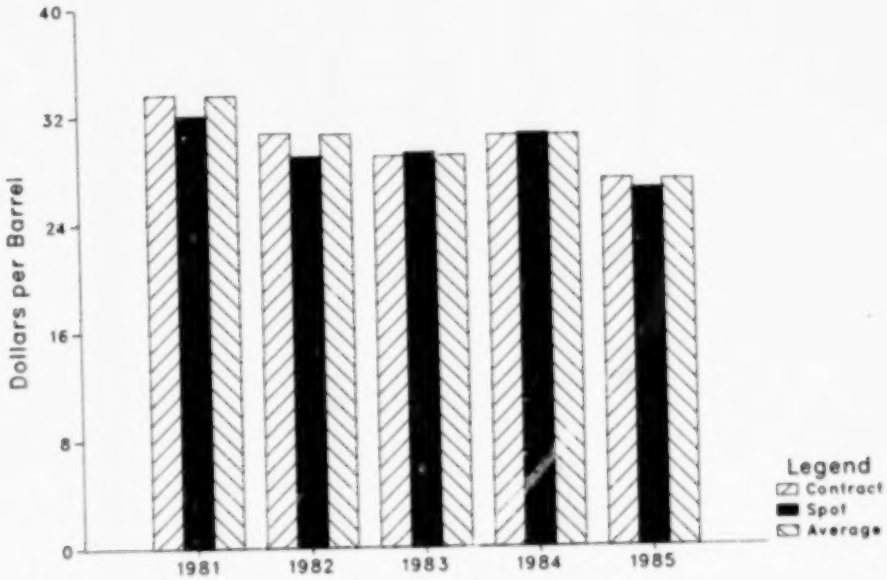
Figure 15. Average Cost of Coal at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985



Note: Average costs are weighted by the quantity.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

The average cost of petroleum decreased from $30.47 per barrel in 1984 to $27.08 per barrel in 1985. This 11.1 percent decline was primarily due to excess world supplies of petroleum. Petroleum delivered under contract declined from $30.46 to $27.18 per barrel, a 10.8 percent decrease from 1984 levels. Petroleum delivered under spot purchases declined from $30.56 to $26.44 per barrel, a 13.5 percent decrease from 1984 levels. All Census Divisions reported lower petroleum prices in 1985 as compared to 1984. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic Census Divisions showed a large decline in petroleum costs. It is in these Census Divisions that the majority of petroleum is delivered to electric utilities.

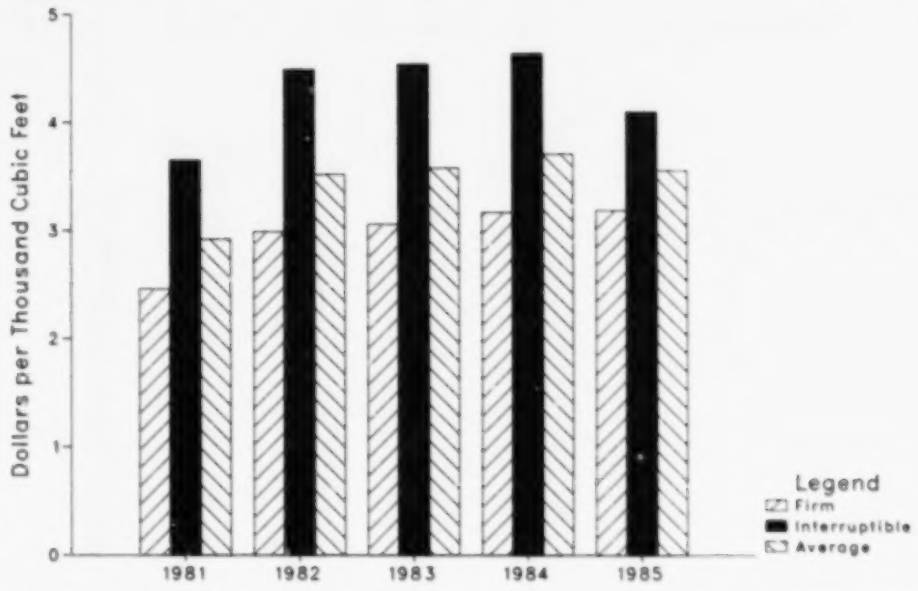
Figure 16. Average Cost of Petroleum at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985



Note: Average costs are weighted by the quantity.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

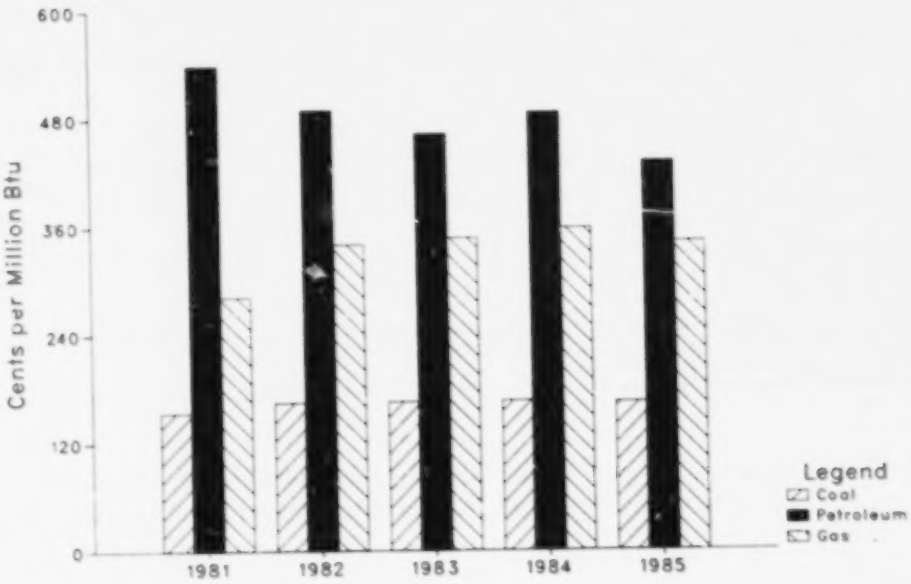
The average price of gas to electric utilities decreased 3.9 percent in 1985 to $3.56 per thousand cubic feet. The price of gas received under interruptible contracts declined 11.6 percent to $4.10 per thousand cubic feet. Gas delivered under firm contracts increased 0.8 percent from $3.17 per thousand cubic feet in 1984 to $3.19 per thousand cubic feet in 1985. The expiration of contracts for very low priced gas and their replacement with gas priced at current market prices resulted in this increase. All Census Divisions with the exception of East North Central reported lower costs per thousand cubic feet for gas. Excess supplies of gas and the declining price of fuel oil led to a general decline in prices nationwide.

Figure 17. Average Cost of Gas at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985



Note: Average costs are weighted by the quantity.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Figure 18. Average Cost of Coal, Petroleum, and Gas at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate or Larger, 1981-1985



Note: Average costs are weighted by the quantity.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 31. Average Cost of Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1984-1985

(Cents Per Million Btu)

Fuel Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Total Coal	**164.8**	**166.4**	**-1.0**
Contract	157.6	168.8	-.7
Spot	144.4	153.7	-6.1
Total Petroleum[1]	**431.7**	**486.3**	**-11.2**
Contract	432.9	485.5	-10.8
Spot	424.2	493.5	-14.0
Total Gas	**343.1**	**358.3**	**-4.2**
Firm	308.3	306.8	.5
Interruptible[2]	393.8	446.5	-11.8

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Cost of petroleum coke in 1985 was 131.8 cents per million Btu.
[2] Includes off-peak gas.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 32. Average Cost of Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Census Division in 1985

Census Division	Coal		Petroleum[1]		Gas	
	1985 per 10^6 Btu	Percent Change from 1984	1985 per 10^6 Btu	Percent Change from 1984	1985 per 10^6 Btu	Percent Change from 1984
New England	202.8	-3.7	404.1	-13.8	340.8	-14.9
Middle Atlantic	161.1	-2.1	431.6	-10.6	358.6	-12.5
East North Central	180.7	1.9	582.6	-2.9	477.4	3.2
West North Central	133.9	-3.3	499.3	-7.7	303.1	-8.5
South Atlantic	185.5	-.6	408.2	-13.4	329.1	-2.8
East South Central	170.3	-1.0	561.6	-3.4	281.8	-2.8
West South Central	165.5	-5.5	531.3	-6.9	304.4	-1.0
Mountain	115.2	5.6	595.0	-.3	365.4	-4.1
Pacific Contiguous	165.7	-6.5	531.6	-11.0	447.0	-12.1
Pacific Noncontiguous	-	-	485.9	-10.3	-	-
Average	**164.8**	**-1.0**	**431.7**	**-11.2**	**343.1**	**-4.2**

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Cost of petroleum coke in 1985 was 131.8 cents per million Btu.
Note: Percent change is calculated before rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 33. Average Cost of Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985
(Cents per Million Btu)

Fuel and Purchase Type	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Coal	**164.8**	**166.4**	**165.6**	**164.7**	**153.3**
Contract	167.6	168.8	167.8	165.1	151.3
Spot	144.4	153.7	149.8	160.8	164.4
Petroleum[1]	**431.7**	**486.3**	**462.8**	**489.1**	**538.5**
Contract	432.9	485.5	461.9	490.6	540.0
Spot	424.2	493.5	470.5	467.7	516.0
Gas	**343.1**	**358.3**	**347.4**	**340.2**	**281.9**
Firm	308.3	306.8	297.6	289.0	238.4
Interruptible[2]	393.8	446.5	439.7	430.9	351.5

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Cost of petroleum coke in 1985 was 131.8 cents per million Btu.
[2] Includes off-peak gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423,"Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants" and predecessor forms.

Table 34. Average Cost of Fossil Fuel Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985
(Dollars)

Fuel and Purchase Type	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Coal (per short ton)	**34.53**	**35.12**	**34.99**	**34.91**	**32.32**
Contract	34.63	35.06	35.21	34.63	31.34
Spot	33.73	35.49	33.34	37.60	38.79
Petroleum[1] (per barrel)	**27.08**	**30.47**	**28.98**	**30.60**	**33.52**
Contract	27.18	30.46	28.96	30.71	33.61
Spot	26.44	30.56	29.17	28.96	32.03
Gas (per cubic foot)	**3.56**	**3.71**	**3.58**	**3.52**	**2.92**
Firm	3.19	3.17	3.06	2.99	2.46
Interruptible[2]	4.10	4.64	4.54	4.49	3.65

[1] Does not include petroleum coke. Cost of petroleum coke in 1985 was 37.04 dollars per short ton.
[2] Includes off-peak gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423,"Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 35. Average Cost of Coal Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State

1985

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton
New England	**4,899**	**205.8**	**54.80**	**1,154**	**190.3**	**50.50**	**6,052**	**202.8**	**53.98**
Connecticut	774	234.9	61.81	–	–	–	774	234.9	61.81
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	2,692	200.1	53.18	1,154	190.3	50.50	3,845	197.2	52.37
New Hampshire	1,433	200.9	54.05	–	–	–	1,433	200.9	54.05
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**38,999**	**166.4**	**41.27**	**11,031**	**142.1**	**34.74**	**50,030**	**161.1**	**39.83**
New Jersey	2,564	194.4	51.33	643	183.3	49.02	3,207	192.1	50.87
New York	4,477	178.7	45.38	3,003	161.8	40.32	7,480	172.0	43.35
Pennsylvania	31,957	162.2	39.89	7,385	129.8	31.23	39,342	156.2	38.26
East North Central	**130,947**	**187.1**	**41.05**	**20,878**	**142.8**	**32.63**	**151,826**	**180.7**	**39.89**
Illinois	29,468	222.4	46.44	1,623	135.1	30.45	31,091	217.5	45.60
Indiana	32,260	169.5	36.03	4,581	127.6	27.72	36,842	164.2	35.00
Michigan	19,939	191.5	44.37	4,118	171.5	41.95	24,057	187.9	43.96
Ohio	35,979	178.1	41.98	8,533	133.0	31.76	44,511	169.4	40.02
Wisconsin	13,301	171.1	33.83	2,024	167.4	30.21	15,325	170.6	33.35
West North Central	**79,527**	**134.5**	**23.33**	**7,025**	**128.1**	**24.69**	**86,552**	**133.9**	**23.44**
Iowa	10,432	147.7	26.32	1,784	146.9	29.92	12,215	147.5	26.85
Kansas	13,898	140.3	24.38	363	134.9	32.28	14,261	140.1	24.58
Minnesota	10,659	142.5	24.70	345	150.1	31.54	11,005	142.8	24.92
Missouri	19,713	152.1	32.52	2,449	134.5	27.71	22,162	150.2	31.98
Nebraska	4,941	118.1	20.59	1,447	87.7	14.76	6,387	111.4	19.27
North Dakota	17,906	88.0	11.56	447	91.5	12.47	18,352	88.1	11.59
South Dakota	1,979	118.6	14.49	190	115.4	14.04	2,170	118.4	14.45
South Atlantic	**100,630**	**189.4**	**46.83**	**14,564**	**158.9**	**40.02**	**115,194**	**185.5**	**45.97**
Delaware	1,628	197.0	51.19	621	175.3	45.15	2,249	191.0	49.52
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	15,105	218.6	53.20	2,388	171.9	43.20	17,492	212.0	51.84
Georgia	24,101	189.7	45.84	2,155	167.7	42.11	26,256	187.8	45.53
Maryland	5,435	178.3	44.96	1,175	157.6	40.74	6,610	174.6	44.21
North Carolina	18,023	202.2	50.48	1,635	146.8	36.78	19,658	197.6	49.34
South Carolina	6,936	196.1	49.20	1,338	164.2	41.66	8,274	190.9	47.98
Virginia	4,337	183.4	47.14	2,477	174.5	44.48	6,814	180.2	46.18
West Virginia	25,066	164.0	40.75	2,776	127.4	31.34	27,841	160.3	39.81
East South Central	**53,483**	**178.9**	**41.97**	**14,360**	**138.8**	**32.86**	**67,843**	**170.3**	**40.04**
Alabama	16,420	213.6	51.61	4,085	154.8	37.03	20,505	202.0	48.71
Kentucky	18,922	145.4	32.72	5,755	127.7	30.23	24,677	141.1	32.14
Mississippi	3,252	268.8	65.12	757	188.8	46.06	4,009	253.6	61.52
Tennessee	14,889	160.1	38.03	3,763	127.4	29.69	18,652	153.6	36.34
West South Central	**102,475**	**165.7**	**25.68**	**1,608**	**151.8**	**27.74**	**104,083**	**165.5**	**25.72**
Arkansas	11,884	157.8	27.15	–	–	–	11,884	157.8	27.15
Louisiana	8,309	218.9	37.00	–	–	–	8,309	218.9	37.00
Oklahoma	11,559	171.0	29.43	1,336	140.0	23.59	12,895	167.9	28.82
Texas	70,723	159.1	23.50	272	190.1	48.12	70,995	159.3	23.59
Mountain	**76,994**	**114.4**	**22.08**	**3,717**	**128.6**	**30.05**	**80,711**	**115.2**	**22.44**
Arizona	14,293	130.6	27.41	–	–	–	14,293	130.6	27.41
Colorado	13,598	115.0	22.35	573	121.8	25.72	14,171	115.3	22.49
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	5,418	70.3	12.19	42	134.1	17.67	5,460	70.7	12.23
Nevada	5,604	161.8	36.84	–	–	–	5,604	161.8	36.84
New Mexico	14,133	109.2	20.06	–	–	–	14,133	109.2	20.06
Utah	3,594	143.5	33.49	3,102	129.6	31.02	6,696	137.0	32.34
Wyoming	20,354	91.9	16.10	–	–	–	20,354	91.9	16.10
Pacific Contiguous	**4,453**	**165.7**	**26.85**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,453**	**165.7**	**26.85**
California	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon	53	199.7	33.12	–	–	–	53	199.7	33.12
Washington	4,400	165.3	26.78	–	–	–	4,400	165.3	26.78
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**592,407**	**167.6**	**34.63**	**74,336**	**144.4**	**33.73**	**666,743**	**164.8**	**34.53**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Average Cost of Coal Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1984

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton
New England	**3,392**	**210.2**	**56.13**	**1,909**	**211.6**	**55.91**	**5,301**	**210.7**	**56.05**
Connecticut	110	225.6	59.26	–	–	–	110	225.6	59.26
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	2,075	215.4	57.09	1,909	211.6	55.91	3,984	213.6	56.53
New Hampshire	1,207	200.2	54.20	–	–	–	1,207	200.2	54.20
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**41,856**	**167.6**	**41.51**	**12,347**	**153.9**	**37.80**	**54,202**	**164.5**	**40.66**
New Jersey	2,351	197.9	52.11	715	193.4	51.70	3,066	196.9	52.02
New York	4,547	188.0	47.47	3,259	168.8	42.05	7,805	180.1	45.21
Pennsylvania	34,959	162.7	40.02	8,373	144.3	34.96	43,332	159.2	39.04
East North Central	**133,013**	**184.1**	**40.53**	**29,387**	**148.1**	**34.00**	**162,401**	**177.3**	**39.34**
Illinois	28,743	206.2	43.43	3,616	142.8	31.70	32,359	198.8	42.12
Indiana	35,392	165.4	35.51	6,088	136.2	30.28	41,480	161.0	34.74
Michigan	19,712	193.6	45.18	5,391	183.2	42.79	25,102	191.4	44.66
Ohio	35,366	183.4	43.08	12,593	138.4	32.66	47,959	171.5	40.34
Wisconsin	13,800	172.9	34.17	1,701	162.1	34.19	15,501	171.7	34.18
West North Central	**79,790**	**138.1**	**24.34**	**11,873**	**140.9**	**27.03**	**91,662**	**138.5**	**24.69**
Iowa	11,061	156.9	27.91	1,800	128.0	24.21	12,861	152.7	27.39
Kansas	13,583	149.3	26.00	1,641	158.5	30.07	15,224	150.4	26.44
Minnesota	11,335	136.5	23.67	31	206.4	49.59	11,366	136.8	23.74
Missouri	21,699	148.8	31.87	5,689	152.3	32.61	27,387	149.5	32.02
Nebraska	5,925	125.8	22.20	352	163.3	33.07	6,277	128.2	22.81
North Dakota	13,880	86.8	11.19	2,359	89.0	12.41	16,239	87.2	11.37
South Dakota	2,308	119.9	14.63	–	–	–	2,308	119.9	14.63
South Atlantic	**98,742**	**191.8**	**47.36**	**25,466**	**167.1**	**41.50**	**124,208**	**186.7**	**46.16**
Delaware	1,572	200.3	52.13	1,210	193.2	50.06	2,783	197.2	51.23
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	13,119	223.2	54.45	2,469	182.5	45.25	15,588	216.7	52.99
Georgia	21,718	198.0	47.67	6,832	176.2	43.75	28,550	192.7	46.73
Maryland	5,536	182.4	45.79	2,922	174.0	44.31	8,458	179.4	45.28
North Carolina	18,870	196.9	49.18	1,100	159.4	39.09	19,970	194.9	48.62
South Carolina	6,500	199.2	49.97	813	175.8	43.66	7,313	196.6	49.26
Virginia	3,985	182.5	46.46	4,053	183.3	45.86	8,038	182.9	46.16
West Virginia	27,441	169.8	42.02	6,067	130.2	31.62	33,508	162.7	40.14
East South Central	**54,307**	**180.7**	**42.40**	**14,555**	**139.7**	**32.83**	**68,862**	**172.0**	**40.38**
Alabama	15,211	209.3	50.40	1,910	159.6	38.21	17,121	203.8	49.04
Kentucky	20,957	152.5	34.56	6,025	128.0	30.18	26,981	146.8	33.58
Mississippi	3,411	258.4	62.47	797	177.8	43.52	4,207	243.0	58.88
Tennessee	14,729	170.8	40.65	5,823	139.8	32.36	20,553	162.2	38.30
West South Central	**95,920**	**175.3**	**27.08**	**2,701**	**171.7**	**26.92**	**98,621**	**175.2**	**27.07**
Arkansas	9,838	181.1	31.15	914	180.2	30.73	10,751	181.1	31.11
Louisiana	8,023	226.2	38.48	–	–	–	8,023	226.2	38.48
Oklahoma	12,091	174.3	30.02	514	145.9	24.52	12,605	173.2	29.80
Texas	65,968	167.3	24.54	1,274	176.8	25.16	67,241	167.5	24.55
Mountain	**73,729**	**108.9**	**21.02**	**1,051**	**120.1**	**21.74**	**74,780**	**109.0**	**21.03**
Arizona	13,397	121.1	25.66	–	–	–	13,397	121.1	25.66
Colorado	13,309	113.0	21.72	375	126.5	28.47	13,684	113.4	21.90
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	4,823	71.9	12.35	200	126.3	17.03	5,023	73.6	12.53
Nevada	6,606	133.1	29.80	–	–	–	6,606	133.1	29.80
New Mexico	14,369	93.4	16.88	–	–	–	14,369	93.4	16.88
Utah	4,638	133.9	30.58	57	148.0	35.06	4,695	134.1	30.64
Wyoming	16,586	96.2	16.67	419	103.5	16.16	17,005	96.3	16.66
Pacific Contiguous	**4,073**	**177.3**	**29.13**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,073**	**177.3**	**29.13**
California	121	229.4	52.26	–	–	–	121	229.4	52.26
Oregon	352	199.6	33.24	–	–	–	352	199.6	33.24
Washington	3,600	172.5	27.95	–	–	–	3,600	172.5	27.95
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**584,821**	**168.8**	**35.06**	**99,289**	**153.7**	**35.49**	**684,111**	**166.4**	**35.12**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Average Cost of Coal Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1983

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton
New England	**2,875**	**213.6**	**56.83**	**1,377**	**225.9**	**60.86**	**4,253**	**217.6**	**58.13**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	1,859	224.8	59.19	1,377	225.9	60.86	3,237	225.3	59.90
New Hampshire	1,016	193.8	52.50	–	–	–	1,016	193.8	52.50
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**37,821**	**164.4**	**40.71**	**10,371**	**141.2**	**34.59**	**48,191**	**159.5**	**39.40**
New Jersey	2,265	202.4	53.36	775	181.5	48.41	3,040	197.0	52.10
New York	3,755	187.8	46.78	2,621	165.4	41.47	6,376	178.6	44.59
Pennsylvania	31,800	158.8	39.10	6,975	126.8	30.47	38,776	153.1	37.55
East North Central	**122,786**	**182.6**	**40.27**	**16,734**	**147.3**	**33.92**	**139,521**	**178.2**	**39.51**
Illinois	29,043	208.1	43.12	2,217	147.6	32.49	31,260	203.6	42.37
Indiana	30,496	157.3	34.42	623	126.4	28.42	31,119	156.6	34.30
Michigan	19,842	190.6	44.77	2,571	178.5	39.80	22,413	189.3	44.20
Ohio	31,296	182.5	42.77	9,346	137.8	33.09	40,643	172.0	40.55
Wisconsin	12,109	173.7	34.34	1,978	163.0	33.48	14,087	172.2	34.22
West North Central	**66,902**	**134.6**	**23.66**	**12,161**	**148.8**	**28.86**	**79,063**	**137.0**	**24.46**
Iowa	10,295	161.5	29.13	853	161.9	34.43	11,147	161.5	29.53
Kansas	11,053	135.8	23.48	2,000	172.3	32.77	13,053	141.9	24.91
Minnesota	9,582	137.9	24.31	70	174.9	42.27	9,652	138.3	24.44
Missouri	16,437	146.8	31.63	6,730	155.3	32.80	23,167	149.2	31.97
Nebraska	5,235	120.6	21.10	98	171.3	36.87	5,333	121.7	21.39
North Dakota	12,286	82.0	10.68	2,410	85.3	11.97	14,697	82.6	10.89
South Dakota	2,014	118.1	14.52	–	–	–	2,014	118.1	14.52
South Atlantic	**91,700**	**190.0**	**46.83**	**13,013**	**161.2**	**40.46**	**104,713**	**186.4**	**46.04**
Delaware	2,100	207.1	53.24	665	173.6	43.76	2,765	199.1	50.96
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	11,326	221.4	53.65	1,128	188.0	48.38	12,455	218.2	53.17
Georgia	20,019	191.7	46.02	1,837	170.4	43.44	21,856	189.8	45.80
Maryland	4,465	178.9	45.15	1,615	162.8	41.73	6,080	174.6	44.24
North Carolina	19,566	190.9	47.54	938	147.7	36.12	20,503	188.9	47.02
South Carolina	6,088	198.9	50.08	880	174.9	42.42	6,968	196.0	49.11
Virginia	2,659	183.3	46.35	4,163	161.5	40.91	6,822	170.0	43.03
West Virginia	25,477	173.4	42.95	1,787	126.5	30.30	27,264	170.4	42.12
East South Central	**55,257**	**182.9**	**42.95**	**6,221**	**133.7**	**31.33**	**61,478**	**177.9**	**41.78**
Alabama	16,177	203.5	48.81	914	175.8	41.87	17,091	202.1	48.44
Kentucky	21,333	157.3	36.00	3,048	125.4	29.62	24,381	153.2	35.20
Mississippi	3,167	258.3	62.47	427	182.8	45.46	3,595	249.1	60.45
Tennessee	14,580	179.0	42.38	1,831	113.5	25.60	16,411	172.0	40.51
West South Central	**77,970**	**172.8**	**27.00**	**6,151**	**163.4**	**23.12**	**84,121**	**172.2**	**26.72**
Arkansas	5,693	171.1	29.88	3,101	173.4	30.28	8,793	171.9	30.02
Louisiana	3,563	229.4	38.94	53	154.0	35.08	3,616	228.0	38.89
Oklahoma	10,671	173.3	29.73	–	–	–	10,671	173.3	29.73
Texas	58,044	169.0	25.48	2,997	146.8	15.51	61,041	168.2	24.99
Mountain	**64,643**	**106.4**	**20.66**	**3,145**	**120.2**	**25.80**	**67,788**	**107.1**	**20.90**
Arizona	10,095	121.8	25.69	2,674	119.5	26.24	12,769	121.3	25.81
Colorado	11,527	110.5	21.44	244	125.9	28.65	11,771	110.9	21.59
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	1,804	73.2	12.50	206	117.0	15.69	2,010	76.8	12.83
Nevada	6,423	127.1	28.33	–	–	–	6,423	127.1	28.33
New Mexico	14,242	83.7	15.23	–	–	–	14,242	83.7	15.23
Utah	5,195	135.3	30.95	20	171.3	37.02	5,215	135.4	30.97
Wyoming	15,357	92.3	16.09	–	–	–	15,357	92.3	16.09
Pacific Contiguous	**3,600**	**161.9**	**26.23**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,600**	**161.9**	**26.23**
California	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	3,600	161.9	26.23	–	–	–	3,600	161.9	26.23
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**523,554**	**167.8**	**35.21**	**69,174**	**149.8**	**33.34**	**592,728**	**165.6**	**34.99**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Average Cost of Coal Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1982

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton
New England	**3,163**	**232.1**	**61.51**	**788**	**249.7**	**65.75**	**3,951**	**235.6**	**62.36**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	2,318	248.5	65.38	771	251.0	66.06	3,089	249.1	65.55
New Hampshire	845	188.3	50.92	17	192.3	51.94	862	188.4	50.94
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**35,506**	**173.3**	**42.34**	**13,793**	**159.3**	**39.13**	**49,300**	**169.3**	**41.44**
New Jersey	2,210	215.0	56.67	668	210.5	55.89	2,879	214.0	56.49
New York	3,739	187.9	46.62	2,843	176.1	43.83	6,582	182.8	45.41
Pennsylvania	29,557	168.0	40.73	10,282	150.9	36.74	39,839	163.6	39.70
East North Central	**124,892**	**181.9**	**39.96**	**16,702**	**153.2**	**35.91**	**141,593**	**178.3**	**39.48**
Illinois	28,786	201.4	41.81	2,032	159.9	35.51	30,818	198.5	41.40
Indiana	29,810	162.6	35.35	1,773	129.2	28.66	31,583	160.7	34.97
Michigan	18,791	193.3	46.02	1,673	191.5	47.62	20,464	193.2	46.15
Ohio	34,682	179.7	41.18	10,496	149.0	35.39	45,178	172.4	39.84
Wisconsin	12,823	172.2	34.33	728	159.0	35.38	13,550	171.4	34.39
West North Central	**75,091**	**130.7**	**23.38**	**2,844**	**138.8**	**28.62**	**77,935**	**131.0**	**23.57**
Iowa	10,595	156.7	28.58	39	180.9	43.68	10,634	156.8	28.64
Kansas	10,647	134.4	23.77	532	128.6	24.44	11,179	134.1	23.80
Minnesota	10,828	126.9	22.27	5	159.2	38.31	10,833	127.0	22.27
Missouri	22,060	144.1	30.89	1,735	129.9	27.17	23,794	143.1	30.61
Nebraska	5,317	110.2	19.32	534	172.8	36.31	5,851	116.9	20.87
North Dakota	13,646	80.6	10.71	–	–	–	13,646	80.6	10.71
South Dakota	1,999	115.5	14.23	–	–	–	1,999	115.5	14.23
South Atlantic	**95,935**	**187.4**	**45.70**	**13,112**	**181.2**	**44.93**	**109,047**	**186.7**	**45.61**
Delaware	1,354	219.5	55.38	577	201.6	50.76	1,930	214.1	54.00
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	9,244	216.4	51.82	607	199.6	50.22	9,851	215.3	51.72
Georgia	20,120	185.6	44.47	1,050	191.5	47.94	21,169	186.1	44.64
Maryland	4,052	193.6	48.13	1,734	188.4	46.59	5,786	192.0	47.66
North Carolina	22,849	190.7	46.83	2,069	155.7	37.92	24,917	187.8	46.09
South Carolina	6,851	194.3	48.40	1,694	176.1	42.60	8,545	190.8	47.25
Virginia	2,851	193.8	47.46	3,948	192.2	48.68	6,799	192.9	48.16
West Virginia	28,617	172.0	42.06	1,435	159.3	38.70	30,051	171.4	41.90
East South Central	**59,878**	**183.0**	**42.93**	**5,676**	**138.8**	**32.35**	**65,554**	**179.2**	**42.01**
Alabama	17,379	203.6	48.93	183	161.3	38.98	17,561	203.1	48.83
Kentucky	21,999	158.5	36.05	3,504	135.4	31.34	25,503	155.2	35.41
Mississippi	2,992	262.5	63.20	782	172.3	42.18	3,774	243.6	58.85
Tennessee	17,509	178.0	42.14	1,207	121.8	27.89	18,716	174.5	41.22
West South Central	**71,280**	**165.5**	**25.96**	**2,427**	**117.2**	**12.95**	**73,707**	**164.4**	**25.54**
Arkansas	6,793	174.0	29.65	–	–	–	6,793	174.0	29.65
Louisiana	2,548	227.2	37.98	–	–	–	2,548	227.2	37.98
Oklahoma	10,723	164.6	28.08	–	–	–	10,723	164.6	28.08
Texas	51,216	161.1	24.44	2,427	117.2	12.95	53,643	159.6	23.92
Mountain	**69,280**	**99.5**	**19.34**	**1,676**	**172.5**	**39.85**	**70,956**	**101.6**	**19.82**
Arizona	13,497	118.1	24.93	55	146.2	26.04	13,552	118.2	24.93
Colorado	11,625	108.0	21.11	204	141.2	30.96	11,829	108.7	21.28
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	2,601	57.5	9.79	–	–	–	2,601	57.5	9.79
Nevada	5,504	103.0	22.56	1,086	186.6	43.19	6,589	117.5	25.96
New Mexico	12,363	78.5	14.35	–	–	–	12,363	78.5	14.35
Utah	5,663	140.7	32.35	331	149.3	36.65	5,994	141.2	32.58
Wyoming	18,028	79.1	13.74	–	–	–	18,028	79.1	13.74
Pacific Contiguous	**5,535**	**145.7**	**23.73**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,535**	**145.7**	**23.73**
California	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon	1,135	171.5	28.50	–	–	–	1,135	171.5	28.50
Washington	4,400	138.9	22.50	–	–	–	4,400	138.9	22.50
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**540,559**	**165.1**	**34.63**	**57,018**	**160.8**	**37.60**	**597,578**	**164.7**	**34.91**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Average Cost of Coal Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1981

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Ton
New England	**1,655**	**206.4**	**54.81**	**345**	**247.8**	**64.66**	**2,001**	**213.5**	**56.51**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	797	245.2	64.05	346	247.8	64.66	1,143	246.0	64.23
New Hampshire	858	171.5	46.23	–	–	–	858	171.5	46.23
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**32,536**	**163.2**	**39.62**	**16,288**	**156.0**	**37.72**	**48,824**	**160.8**	**38.98**
New Jersey	2,235	205.6	53.87	471	212.2	55.90	2,706	206.7	54.22
New York	3,370	176.0	43.72	3,220	165.2	39.63	6,590	170.8	41.72
Pennsylvania	26,931	157.8	37.92	12,597	151.4	36.55	39,528	155.7	37.49
East North Central	**117,924**	**168.7**	**36.45**	**23,337**	**155.2**	**36.26**	**141,261**	**166.3**	**36.42**
Illinois	29,643	188.9	39.18	2,016	140.7	30.86	31,659	185.7	38.65
Indiana	24,709	151.2	32.55	4,214	126.6	28.10	28,923	147.5	31.90
Michigan	17,575	170.1	39.21	4,706	185.2	46.15	22,281	173.5	40.68
Ohio	33,832	168.3	37.75	11,488	154.0	36.18	45,320	164.5	37.35
Wisconsin	12,164	154.1	30.12	914	161.3	35.90	13,078	154.6	30.52
West North Central	**71,997**	**119.2**	**21.17**	**2,975**	**136.7**	**28.99**	**74,972**	**120.0**	**21.48**
Iowa	9,856	148.7	26.94	429	151.5	33.33	10,285	148.9	27.21
Kansas	11,046	118.4	21.44	20	155.3	36.36	11,066	118.4	21.47
Minnesota	11,287	111.9	19.60	238	98.1	17.32	11,525	111.6	19.55
Missouri	20,158	134.7	28.47	1,657	134.3	29.07	21,815	134.6	28.52
Nebraska	4,270	109.2	19.22	631	144.0	29.99	4,901	114.4	20.61
North Dakota	12,961	68.0	9.00	–	–	–	12,961	68.0	9.00
South Dakota	2,419	93.5	11.53	–	–	–	2,419	93.5	11.53
South Atlantic	**85,122**	**172.7**	**41.84**	**20,938**	**182.9**	**44.58**	**106,060**	**174.7**	**42.38**
Delaware	818	207.5	51.63	710	198.2	49.66	1,528	203.2	50.71
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	8,283	207.4	49.32	1,769	170.4	40.97	10,053	200.8	47.85
Georgia	18,096	168.5	40.19	3,238	184.2	44.66	21,334	170.9	40.87
Maryland	3,123	178.6	43.90	1,791	184.9	45.14	4,914	180.9	44.35
North Carolina	20,616	171.6	42.03	4,123	179.6	43.50	24,739	173.0	42.28
South Carolina	5,381	176.0	43.83	3,178	187.3	45.16	8,560	180.1	44.32
Virginia	2,613	180.8	43.66	3,710	201.2	50.80	6,323	193.0	47.85
West Virginia	26,191	162.2	39.32	2,419	154.5	36.72	28,610	161.5	39.10
East South Central	**54,282**	**171.8**	**40.02**	**8,561**	**161.8**	**38.54**	**62,843**	**170.4**	**39.82**
Alabama	14,428	189.8	45.44	3,914	184.3	44.59	18,341	188.6	45.26
Kentucky	20,887	148.7	33.90	3,849	137.7	32.33	24,736	147.0	33.65
Mississippi	2,451	240.6	58.01	477	168.3	40.43	2,929	228.8	55.14
Tennessee	16,516	173.8	40.36	321	157.7	36.45	16,838	173.5	40.29
West South Central	**68,678**	**149.9**	**23.30**	**718**	**102.8**	**11.68**	**69,395**	**149.5**	**23.18**
Arkansas	5,861	154.7	26.25	–	–	–	5,861	154.7	26.25
Louisiana	3,200	212.5	34.40	–	–	–	3,200	212.5	34.40
Oklahoma	9,266	145.3	24.87	–	–	–	9,266	145.3	24.87
Texas	50,350	145.9	21.96	718	102.8	11.68	51,068	145.5	21.82
Mountain	**63,136**	**85.8**	**16.66**	**2,344**	**181.4**	**37.45**	**65,480**	**89.5**	**17.40**
Arizona	12,367	95.6	20.18	1,030	221.3	43.90	13,397	104.7	22.00
Colorado	10,408	96.3	19.34	–	–	–	10,408	96.3	19.34
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	3,339	51.3	8.77	–	–	–	3,339	51.3	8.77
Nevada	4,220	96.0	20.99	894	172.1	39.60	5,113	109.9	24.24
New Mexico	11,170	69.9	12.78	–	–	–	11,170	69.9	12.78
Utah	4,736	125.4	28.69	90	179.7	44.95	4,826	126.5	28.99
Wyoming	16,896	69.7	12.10	331	61.4	9.58	17,227	69.5	12.05
Pacific Contiguous	**5,564**	**121.0**	**19.70**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,564**	**121.0**	**19.70**
California	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon	1,164	158.6	26.29	–	–	–	1,164	158.6	26.29
Washington	4,400	110.9	17.96	–	–	–	4,400	110.9	17.96
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**500,893**	**151.3**	**31.34**	**75,508**	**164.4**	**38.79**	**576,401**	**153.3**	**32.32**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423,"Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 36. Average Cost of Petroleum Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State

1985

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl
New England	**37,943**	**409.0**	**25.87**	**7,714**	**380.1**	**24.19**	**45,658**	**404.1**	**25.58**
Connecticut	15,407	425.6	26.76	1,211	406.9	25.70	16,618	424.2	26.68
Maine	2,674	426.3	26.93	326	390.8	24.90	3,000	422.4	26.71
Massachusetts	17,936	395.6	25.07	5,287	377.9	23.99	23,223	391.6	24.83
New Hampshire	1,747	375.3	24.48	514	324.8	21.58	2,262	363.6	23.82
Rhode Island	179	421.6	26.57	376	394.7	25.08	554	403.3	25.56
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**60,040**	**431.9**	**27.03**	**4,638**	**427.6**	**26.64**	**64,678**	**431.6**	**27.00**
New Jersey	9,010	446.3	27.63	1,583	415.0	25.74	10,594	441.6	27.35
New York	38,285	425.9	26.74	2,489	428.2	26.83	40,774	426.1	26.74
Pennsylvania	12,744	440.0	27.49	566	460.8	28.29	13,311	440.9	27.53
East North Central	**3,642**	**604.8**	**38.04**	**1,991**	**539.3**	**31.82**	**5,633**	**582.6**	**35.84**
Illinois	3,372	602.8	38.14	64	611.4	35.32	3,436	602.9	38.09
Indiana	95	607.3	35.33	332	581.1	33.41	427	586.9	33.84
Michigan	–	–	–	984	524.9	31.17	984	524.9	31.17
Ohio	164	650.3	37.76	409	527.1	31.59	573	561.6	33.36
Wisconsin	11	587.9	34.52	201	545.8	31.74	213	548.1	31.88
West North Central	**344**	**433.0**	**26.94**	**322**	**575.0**	**33.55**	**666**	**499.3**	**30.13**
Iowa	18	581.5	33.87	92	595.2	34.61	109	593.0	34.49
Kansas	–	–	–	100	554.8	32.30	100	554.8	32.30
Minnesota	*	561.4	33.01	18	597.7	34.66	19	597.4	34.65
Missouri	279	410.1	25.93	60	563.6	33.21	339	435.8	27.22
Nebraska	–	–	–	2	588.7	34.15	2	588.7	34.15
North Dakota	47	524.2	30.36	33	584.1	33.97	80	548.8	31.84
South Dakota	–	–	–	17	580.9	34.16	17	580.9	34.16
South Atlantic	**28,306**	**409.1**	**25.73**	**4,410**	**402.5**	**25.48**	**32,716**	**408.2**	**25.70**
Delaware	1,440	412.6	25.90	1,237	423.7	26.77	2,677	417.7	26.30
District of Columbia	257	494.5	29.66	–	–	–	257	494.5	29.66
Florida	18,642	391.6	24.61	2,932	391.7	24.88	21,574	391.6	24.82
Georgia	438	572.5	33.18	86	427.6	25.51	524	548.2	31.92
Maryland	5,036	419.0	26.28	116	382.4	24.13	5,152	418.2	26.23
North Carolina	204	568.3	33.02	2	547.9	31.91	206	568.1	33.01
South Carolina	119	573.4	33.39	–	–	–	119	573.4	33.39
Virginia	1,828	451.7	28.02	8	554.6	32.61	1,836	452.1	28.04
West Virginia	343	602.1	35.33	29	575.5	33.49	372	600.0	35.19
East South Central	**393**	**548.3**	**32.44**	**430**	**573.9**	**33.70**	**823**	**561.6**	**33.10**
Alabama	46	615.5	35.51	199	596.0	34.74	245	599.6	34.88
Kentucky	116	591.1	34.27	158	572.4	33.51	273	580.2	33.83
Mississippi	109	441.4	27.52	73	519.2	31.31	182	472.1	29.04
Tennessee	122	585.1	33.95	–	–	–	122	585.1	33.95
West South Central	**680**	**519.0**	**31.35**	**746**	**542.8**	**31.79**	**1,426**	**531.3**	**31.58**
Arkansas	108	566.4	32.82	14	605.8	35.62	122	571.0	33.14
Louisiana	117	507.6	31.15	55	523.2	31.25	172	512.5	31.18
Oklahoma	–	–	–	56	553.5	31.79	56	553.5	31.79
Texas	455	511.2	31.04	621	542.2	31.75	1,077	528.8	31.45
Mountain	**332**	**582.9**	**34.27**	**302**	**608.3**	**35.64**	**634**	**595.0**	**34.92**
Arizona	29	602.1	35.27	153	625.4	36.86	182	621.7	36.61
Colorado	–	–	–	34	591.0	33.94	34	591.0	33.94
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	86	610.6	36.16	–	–	–	86	610.6	36.16
Nevada	–	–	–	44	612.1	35.49	44	612.1	35.49
New Mexico	79	517.7	30.62	3	620.0	35.96	82	521.7	30.83
Utah	–	–	–	55	566.8	33.33	55	566.8	33.33
Wyoming	138	599.0	34.98	13	610.7	35.91	151	600.0	35.06
Pacific Contiguous	**2,106**	**617.5**	**38.21**	**1,418**	**403.8**	**24.97**	**3,524**	**531.6**	**32.88**
California	2,092	617.8	38.24	1,403	402.1	24.88	3,494	531.3	32.87
Oregon	–	–	–	15	566.5	33.03	15	566.5	33.03
Washington	14	571.9	33.87	–	–	–	14	571.9	33.87
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,189**	**485.9**	**30.44**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,189**	**485.9**	**30.44**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,189	485.9	30.44	–	–	–	9,189	485.9	30.44
Total	**142,975**	**432.9**	**27.18**	**21,971**	**424.2**	**26.44**	**164,947**	**431.7**	**27.08**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Average Cost of Petroleum Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1984

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl
New England	**47,777**	**470.0**	**29.60**	**7,365**	**461.6**	**29.08**	**55,142**	**468.8**	**29.53**
Connecticut	20,070	484.6	30.40	420	477.2	29.87	20,490	484.5	30.39
Maine	2,515	498.3	31.33	1,051	492.5	31.06	3,566	496.6	31.25
Massachusetts	22,671	458.7	28.88	4,492	456.7	28.67	27,163	458.4	28.85
New Hampshire	2,520	428.0	27.90	814	438.7	28.09	3,334	430.6	27.95
Rhode Island	–	–	–	589	464.7	29.43	589	464.7	29.43
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**76,597**	**481.7**	**30.12**	**4,020**	**499.9**	**30.87**	**80,617**	**482.6**	**30.16**
New Jersey	15,892	494.1	30.58	706	471.1	29.13	16,598	493.1	30.52
New York	46,036	475.4	29.81	2,654	501.8	31.08	48,690	476.8	29.88
Pennsylvania	14,669	488.3	30.57	660	523.2	31.87	15,329	489.8	30.62
East North Central	**5,159**	**612.2**	**38.64**	**1,883**	**564.8**	**33.66**	**7,042**	**600.1**	**37.31**
Illinois	4,631	620.2	39.38	87	643.9	37.24	4,717	620.6	39.34
Indiana	52	588.3	34.33	293	608.0	34.89	345	604.9	34.80
Michigan	297	467.0	28.54	1,000	526.9	31.88	1,297	513.1	31.12
Ohio	166	646.8	37.77	373	608.4	36.38	538	620.0	36.81
Wisconsin	14	618.2	36.29	130	591.8	34.32	145	594.4	34.51
West North Central	**433**	**492.8**	**30.37**	**461**	**588.3**	**34.89**	**894**	**541.1**	**32.70**
Iowa	8	655.0	37.77	77	605.0	34.98	86	609.7	35.24
Kansas	–	–	–	204	559.5	33.92	204	559.5	33.92
Minnesota	–	–	–	20	621.7	36.11	20	621.7	36.11
Missouri	368	483.2	30.10	48	616.6	35.84	416	497.7	30.76
Nebraska	–	–	–	12	604.0	35.04	12	604.0	35.04
North Dakota	57	537.2	31.10	87	615.7	36.23	144	584.9	34.20
South Dakota	–	–	–	13	604.2	35.02	13	604.2	35.02
South Atlantic	**40,313**	**470.8**	**29.66**	**3,194**	**478.6**	**30.04**	**43,507**	**471.3**	**29.69**
Delaware	2,677	474.9	29.93	543	464.9	29.28	3,220	473.2	29.82
District of Columbia	621	542.2	32.52	–	–	–	621	542.2	32.52
Florida	27,823	463.1	29.30	2,102	482.8	30.24	29,925	464.4	29.36
Georgia	112	580.8	33.66	9	552.7	34.35	121	578.5	33.71
Maryland	5,556	480.0	30.16	501	466.9	29.62	6,056	478.9	30.11
North Carolina	222	591.4	34.19	–	–	–	222	591.4	34.19
South Carolina	111	593.9	34.85	–	–	–	111	593.9	34.85
Virginia	2,776	472.3	29.62	37	581.6	34.20	2,813	473.7	29.68
West Virginia	415	622.6	36.44	3	563.4	33.04	418	622.2	36.42
East South Central	**521**	**563.3**	**33.23**	**308**	**612.1**	**35.66**	**829**	**581.3**	**34.13**
Alabama	34	610.3	35.25	149	616.6	35.98	183	615.4	35.85
Kentucky	214	616.9	35.66	140	607.9	35.69	353	613.3	35.67
Mississippi	131	421.8	26.20	19	608.0	32.84	150	442.6	27.04
Tennessee	142	611.3	35.58	–	–	–	142	611.3	35.58
West South Central	**2,038**	**570.6**	**34.37**	**476**	**571.3**	**33.30**	**2,515**	**570.7**	**34.17**
Arkansas	177	639.2	36.83	24	637.5	37.48	201	639.0	36.91
Louisiana	205	468.2	28.69	14	582.5	34.69	219	475.1	29.06
Oklahoma	–	–	–	39	584.5	33.81	39	584.5	33.81
Texas	1,656	576.4	34.82	400	565.7	32.96	2,056	574.4	34.46
Mountain	**200**	**596.4**	**35.15**	**332**	**596.6**	**35.23**	**532**	**596.5**	**35.20**
Arizona	–	–	–	181	607.9	36.03	181	607.9	36.03
Colorado	–	–	–	57	537.9	31.82	57	537.9	31.82
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	29	556.4	32.95	11	642.3	38.04	40	579.8	34.34
Nevada	–	–	–	22	594.1	34.30	22	594.1	34.30
New Mexico	60	541.7	32.52	–	–	–	60	541.7	32.52
Utah	–	–	–	54	608.8	35.80	54	608.8	35.80
Wyoming	111	637.5	37.15	7	621.2	36.53	118	636.5	37.11
Pacific Contiguous	**1,426**	**652.0**	**40.22**	**667**	**478.7**	**29.35**	**2,093**	**597.1**	**36.76**
California	1,405	652.7	40.29	657	477.3	29.29	2,062	597.1	36.79
Oregon	–	–	–	10	574.7	33.37	10	574.7	33.37
Washington	21	604.3	35.79	–	–	–	21	604.3	35.79
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,049**	**542.7**	**34.20**	**152**	**483.6**	**30.15**	**9,201**	**541.8**	**34.13**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,049	542.7	34.20	152	483.6	30.15	9,201	541.8	34.13
Total	**183,514**	**485.5**	**30.46**	**18,858**	**493.5**	**30.56**	**202,372**	**486.3**	**30.47**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Average Cost of Petroleum Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1983

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl
New England	**46,682**	**438.5**	**27.53**	**5,445**	**433.9**	**27.38**	**52,127**	**438.0**	**27.51**
Connecticut	19,227	454.6	28.55	380	426.4	26.94	19,607	454.0	28.52
Maine	2,570	471.3	29.65	825	457.1	28.64	3,395	467.9	29.41
Massachusetts	23,311	423.1	26.55	2,643	431.5	27.13	25,954	424.0	26.61
New Hampshire	1,477	414.7	26.11	1,191	425.9	27.21	2,668	419.7	26.60
Rhode Island	97	438.9	27.65	406	433.7	27.37	503	434.7	27.42
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**76,719**	**459.1**	**28.68**	**7,743**	**484.1**	**29.78**	**84,461**	**461.4**	**28.78**
New Jersey	14,383	478.9	29.66	2,693	490.3	30.08	17,076	480.7	29.73
New York	48,668	451.9	28.27	4,161	481.3	29.62	52,828	454.2	28.38
Pennsylvania	13,668	464.2	29.11	889	478.6	29.63	14,557	465.1	29.15
East North Central	**5,060**	**615.0**	**38.71**	**1,572**	**576.3**	**34.00**	**6,632**	**606.2**	**37.60**
Illinois	4,597	618.5	39.08	130	635.2	36.77	4,727	618.9	39.02
Indiana	42	606.6	35.41	242	606.3	34.86	284	606.4	34.94
Michigan	208	501.3	31.89	817	538.2	32.22	1,025	530.3	32.15
Ohio	197	656.3	38.20	252	636.1	37.48	448	644.9	37.80
Wisconsin	16	637.8	37.42	131	592.0	34.12	147	597.0	34.47
West North Central	**441**	**472.7**	**28.98**	**848**	**524.6**	**30.88**	**1,289**	**506.4**	**30.23**
Iowa	8	655.5	37.80	54	612.0	35.56	62	617.6	35.85
Kansas	–	–	–	151	516.5	31.75	151	516.5	31.75
Minnesota	–	–	–	59	449.3	27.46	59	449.3	27.46
Missouri	394	470.6	29.04	158	600.5	35.01	552	506.2	30.75
Nebraska	–	–	–	63	586.3	34.01	63	586.3	34.01
North Dakota	39	457.7	26.49	334	476.6	27.62	373	474.6	27.50
South Dakota	–	–	–	30	568.7	32.96	30	568.7	32.96
South Atlantic	**50,293**	**435.8**	**27.49**	**6,984**	**450.6**	**28.48**	**57,278**	**437.6**	**27.61**
Delaware	2,736	443.7	28.13	666	459.4	28.89	3,402	446.8	28.28
District of Columbia	485	541.4	32.50	–	–	–	485	541.4	32.50
Florida	40,341	426.9	27.01	5,803	447.0	28.29	46,144	429.4	27.17
Georgia	–	–	–	25	458.7	28.24	25	458.7	28.24
Maryland	4,227	470.0	29.31	410	461.9	29.29	4,637	469.3	29.31
North Carolina	127	593.1	34.39	36	616.5	35.73	162	598.2	34.69
South Carolina	102	599.2	35.13	–	–	–	102	599.2	35.13
Virginia	1,884	459.3	28.77	35	569.9	33.51	1,919	461.2	28.86
West Virginia	393	623.0	36.53	10	593.0	34.97	402	622.2	36.49
East South Central	**438**	**568.3**	**33.77**	**255**	**613.9**	**35.78**	**694**	**584.9**	**34.51**
Alabama	41	631.4	36.42	127	626.6	36.31	168	627.8	36.34
Kentucky	108	660.4	38.03	124	601.1	35.25	232	628.4	36.54
Mississippi	138	401.6	25.22	4	614.8	35.88	142	407.1	25.51
Tennessee	151	650.2	37.80	–	–	–	151	650.2	37.80
West South Central	**1,230**	**560.5**	**33.58**	**602**	**427.3**	**25.32**	**1,832**	**517.0**	**30.86**
Arkansas	170	585.5	34.56	10	643.0	37.81	180	588.7	34.74
Louisiana	446	514.7	31.10	45	340.4	21.52	491	498.0	30.22
Oklahoma	–	–	–	46	580.6	33.62	46	580.6	33.62
Texas	613	587.4	35.10	501	417.5	24.65	1,114	511.5	30.41
Mountain	**243**	**580.8**	**34.32**	**321**	**582.4**	**34.43**	**564**	**581.7**	**34.38**
Arizona	21	528.1	32.38	96	623.6	36.59	117	605.6	35.83
Colorado	–	–	–	106	510.2	30.70	106	510.2	30.70
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada	20	623.0	35.68	20	617.6	35.37	40	620.3	35.52
New Mexico	72	509.3	30.50	1	389.7	24.37	73	508.3	30.45
Utah	–	–	–	91	611.4	35.95	91	611.4	35.95
Wyoming	130	624.2	36.55	7	674.3	39.65	137	626.8	36.71
Pacific Contiguous	**5,721**	**611.6**	**38.07**	**188**	**437.3**	**27.82**	**5,909**	**605.9**	**37.75**
California	5,699	611.4	38.07	184	434.0	27.67	5,883	605.7	37.74
Oregon	–	–	–	4	607.3	34.94	4	607.3	34.94
Washington	22	666.3	39.46	–	–	–	22	666.3	39.46
Pacific Noncontiguous	**8,867**	**553.3**	**34.74**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8,867**	**553.3**	**34.74**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	8,867	553.3	34.74	–	–	–	8,867	553.3	34.74
Total	**195,693**	**461.9**	**28.96**	**23,959**	**470.5**	**29.17**	**219,652**	**462.8**	**28.98**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Average Cost of Petroleum Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1982

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl
New England	**49,916**	**443.8**	**27.83**	**4,651**	**424.6**	**26.67**	**54,568**	**442.2**	**27.73**
Connecticut	17,523	474.7	29.70	–	–	–	17,523	474.7	29.70
Maine	2,436	480.2	30.17	639	508.4	31.72	3,075	486.0	30.49
Massachusetts	27,627	422.7	26.52	2,514	402.3	25.25	30,141	421.0	26.42
New Hampshire	2,058	417.5	26.26	791	404.0	25.47	2,849	413.7	26.04
Rhode Island	272	482.5	29.97	708	451.6	28.51	980	460.1	28.92
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**71,353**	**479.6**	**29.86**	**1,753**	**526.2**	**32.34**	**73,106**	**480.7**	**29.92**
New Jersey	7,658	517.6	31.99	219	496.4	31.20	7,877	517.0	31.97
New York	54,832	468.6	29.23	856	463.8	28.91	55,688	468.5	29.22
Pennsylvania	8,863	515.2	31.94	678	618.5	37.03	9,541	522.3	32.30
East North Central	**8,588**	**703.0**	**44.36**	**2,152**	**575.7**	**34.74**	**10,739**	**678.4**	**42.43**
Illinois	7,917	713.4	45.19	46	726.0	41.97	7,963	713.5	45.17
Indiana	–	–	–	214	697.6	40.12	214	697.6	40.12
Michigan	399	507.0	31.22	1,519	537.0	32.76	1,919	530.7	32.46
Ohio	118	676.6	39.46	372	651.9	38.74	490	657.8	38.92
Wisconsin	153	678.9	39.53	1	672.3	38.97	154	678.8	39.53
West North Central	**589**	**539.5**	**32.65**	**615**	**522.2**	**31.74**	**1,204**	**530.6**	**32.18**
Iowa	19	660.8	38.38	44	606.1	35.23	63	622.4	36.17
Kansas	–	–	–	312	392.7	24.81	312	392.7	24.81
Minnesota	16	465.0	29.42	8	721.0	41.79	25	546.1	33.58
Missouri	518	526.2	31.95	89	671.3	39.36	607	546.8	33.03
Nebraska	–	–	–	107	666.1	38.64	107	666.1	38.64
North Dakota	35	719.3	41.58	43	716.6	42.14	78	717.8	41.89
South Dakota	–	–	–	12	649.4	37.64	12	649.4	37.64
South Atlantic	**63,737**	**444.8**	**28.01**	**3,082**	**412.9**	**25.98**	**66,819**	**443.3**	**27.92**
Delaware	3,248	471.4	29.78	142	524.5	32.82	3,389	473.6	29.90
District of Columbia	220	577.9	34.81	–	–	–	220	577.9	34.81
Florida	50,305	432.4	27.33	2,727	402.6	25.37	53,032	430.8	27.23
Georgia	197	726.0	42.08	58	485.1	29.62	255	668.5	39.22
Maryland	6,100	478.5	29.83	126	423.8	26.83	6,226	477.4	29.77
North Carolina	217	693.3	40.55	–	–	–	217	699.3	40.55
South Carolina	116	685.1	40.03	–	–	–	116	685.1	40.03
Virginia	3,064	482.7	29.79	1	443.9	26.10	3,065	482.7	29.79
West Virginia	271	705.1	41.58	28	686.6	40.43	298	703.4	41.48
East South Central	**788**	**623.0**	**37.35**	**131**	**698.7**	**40.89**	**918**	**633.6**	**37.85**
Alabama	121	708.3	41.06	56	718.3	41.83	177	711.5	41.30
Kentucky	135	799.9	46.13	70	683.3	40.18	205	759.5	44.10
Mississippi	323	413.6	25.96	5	697.0	40.48	328	417.2	26.16
Tennessee	209	810.2	47.15	–	–	–	209	810.2	47.15
West South Central	**1,421**	**533.6**	**32.74**	**1,907**	**429.4**	**26.30**	**3,329**	**473.9**	**29.05**
Arkansas	169	491.5	30.21	20	609.7	36.65	189	504.0	30.91
Louisiana	757	503.7	31.22	695	366.3	23.30	1,452	437.1	27.43
Oklahoma	–	–	–	83	670.7	38.88	83	670.7	38.88
Texas	496	595.0	35.92	1,109	450.4	27.05	1,605	495.3	29.79
Mountain	**229**	**635.8**	**37.28**	**392**	**569.2**	**34.46**	**622**	**593.3**	**35.50**
Arizona	–	–	–	192	600.1	36.49	192	600.1	36.49
Colorado	3	653.3	37.59	64	582.7	33.70	68	586.1	33.89
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada	–	–	–	102	463.0	28.85	102	463.0	28.85
New Mexico	226	635.5	37.27	–	–	–	226	635.5	37.27
Utah	–	–	–	30	694.2	40.82	30	694.2	40.82
Wyoming	–	–	–	5	713.7	41.97	5	713.7	41.97
Pacific Contiguous	**12,682**	**679.0**	**42.17**	**194**	**567.2**	**34.73**	**12,876**	**677.3**	**42.06**
California	12,682	679.0	42.17	178	554.5	34.13	12,861	677.3	42.06
Oregon	–	–	–	16	722.2	41.56	16	722.2	41.56
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**8,599**	**678.4**	**42.71**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8,599**	**678.4**	**42.71**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	8,599	678.4	42.71	–	–	–	8,599	678.4	42.71
Total	**217,903**	**490.6**	**30.71**	**14,877**	**467.7**	**28.96**	**232,780**	**489.1**	**30.60**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Average Cost of Petroleum Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1981

Census Division and State	Contract			Spot			Total		
	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Bbl
New England	**62,249**	**501.6**	**31.31**	**4,617**	**468.6**	**29.44**	**66,866**	**499.3**	**31.18**
Connecticut	18,245	556.2	34.51	–	–	–	18,245	556.2	34.51
Maine	2,803	543.2	33.85	999	502.0	31.61	3,802	532.3	33.26
Massachusetts	37,522	475.4	29.76	2,215	446.4	28.06	39,737	473.8	29.67
New Hampshire	3,581	469.7	29.45	287	456.6	28.36	3,868	468.8	29.37
Rhode Island	98	398.2	25.09	1,116	485.7	30.52	1,214	478.6	30.08
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**84,391**	**521.2**	**32.39**	**4,143**	**552.9**	**34.09**	**88,534**	**522.7**	**32.47**
New Jersey	8,982	563.4	34.70	702	502.9	31.34	9,684	558.9	34.46
New York	63,446	509.2	31.72	499	563.6	34.99	63,945	509.7	31.74
Pennsylvania	11,963	553.8	34.23	2,942	563.2	34.59	14,905	555.6	34.30
East North Central	**15,381**	**690.2**	**42.70**	**2,554**	**609.6**	**36.97**	**17,936**	**678.9**	**41.88**
Illinois	10,638	735.9	46.03	5	803.8	46.54	10,643	735.9	46.03
Indiana	–	–	–	295	742.9	42.75	295	742.9	42.75
Michigan	4,242	577.0	34.92	1,877	589.8	36.00	6,119	581.0	35.25
Ohio	254	628.3	37.10	377	607.3	37.12	631	615.6	37.11
Wisconsin	247	661.8	38.55	–	–	–	247	661.8	38.55
West North Central	**491**	**531.4**	**32.68**	**367**	**731.9**	**42.54**	**858**	**614.4**	**36.90**
Iowa	10	696.6	40.67	87	743.7	43.11	97	738.8	42.86
Kansas	–	–	–	43	716.6	41.44	43	716.6	41.44
Minnesota	49	546.0	34.68	1	842.8	48.49	50	552.5	35.02
Missouri	400	507.0	31.27	65	708.0	41.23	465	533.8	32.66
Nebraska	–	–	–	92	721.7	41.87	92	721.7	41.87
North Dakota	32	784.4	44.89	53	737.3	43.35	84	754.7	43.93
South Dakota	–	–	–	26	798.4	46.28	26	798.4	46.28
South Atlantic	**88,123**	**488.0**	**30.56**	**6,275**	**476.2**	**30.02**	**94,398**	**487.2**	**30.53**
Delaware	4,709	525.4	32.88	376	448.5	28.46	5,086	519.7	32.56
District of Columbia	804	586.6	35.63	–	–	–	804	586.6	35.63
Florida	67,937	475.7	29.88	5,791	475.6	30.01	73,729	475.7	29.89
Georgia	694	630.5	37.75	7	750.8	43.49	701	631.7	37.81
Maryland	5,657	518.4	32.20	–	–	–	5,657	518.4	32.20
North Carolina	237	732.8	42.50	–	–	–	237	732.8	42.50
South Carolina	1,464	459.1	28.57	–	–	–	1,464	459.1	28.57
Virginia	6,101	517.5	32.21	52	468.0	27.52	6,153	517.2	32.17
West Virginia	520	746.2	43.91	48	749.2	44.37	568	746.5	43.95
East South Central	**3,152**	**443.4**	**27.78**	**115**	**752.5**	**43.72**	**3,268**	**453.6**	**28.35**
Alabama	151	784.3	45.16	66	778.2	44.78	217	782.5	45.04
Kentucky	123	826.1	47.67	32	746.2	43.72	154	809.6	46.86
Mississippi	2,691	384.9	24.44	18	672.0	39.86	2,709	386.7	24.54
Tennessee	187	842.3	48.81	–	–	–	187	842.3	48.81
West South Central	**5,161**	**481.0**	**29.82**	**1,616**	**480.3**	**29.47**	**6,776**	**480.8**	**29.74**
Arkansas	822	394.2	24.70	153	441.5	27.67	975	401.6	25.16
Louisiana	3,953	485.1	30.09	615	562.8	35.02	4,568	495.6	30.76
Oklahoma	–	–	–	164	647.1	38.47	164	647.1	38.47
Texas	386	629.2	37.98	684	374.2	22.74	1,070	465.7	28.23
Mountain	**314**	**613.8**	**36.36**	**438**	**634.9**	**37.82**	**752**	**626.2**	**37.21**
Arizona	–	–	–	194	702.0	41.54	194	702.0	41.54
Colorado	41	503.1	30.91	56	751.3	43.37	97	642.4	38.09
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada	119	549.6	32.92	114	462.4	28.15	233	506.7	30.59
New Mexico	153	696.9	40.50	–	–	–	153	696.9	40.50
Utah	–	–	–	70	639.7	38.40	70	639.7	38.40
Wyoming	–	–	–	4	753.6	44.31	4	753.6	44.31
Pacific Contiguous	**45,738**	**663.6**	**40.85**	**96**	**493.8**	**30.48**	**45,835**	**663.3**	**40.83**
California	45,738	663.6	40.85	60	398.4	25.60	45,798	663.3	40.83
Oregon	–	–	–	36	670.3	38.57	36	670.3	38.57
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**9,176**	**680.4**	**42.46**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,176**	**680.4**	**42.46**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	9,176	680.4	42.46	–	–	–	9,176	680.4	42.46
Total	**314,176**	**540.0**	**33.61**	**20,222**	**516.0**	**32.03**	**334,398**	**538.5**	**33.52**

* For detailed data, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.5. For percentage calculations, the absolute value of the number is less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423,"Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Table 37. Average Cost of Gas Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State

1985

Census Division and State	Firm			Interruptible and Off-Peak			Total		
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf
New England	**80**	**686.4**	**7.34**	**43,738**	**340.2**	**3.53**	**43,817**	**340.8**	**3.54**
Connecticut	–	–	–	1,562	338.7	3.49	1,562	338.7	3.49
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	80	686.4	7.34	39,576	340.4	3.54	39,656	341.2	3.54
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	2,599	336.8	3.48	2,599	336.8	3.48
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**72,535**	**334.8**	**3.47**	**144,138**	**370.5**	**3.85**	**216,673**	**358.6**	**3.72**
New Jersey	–	–	–	45,908	396.5	4.15	45,908	396.5	4.15
New York	72,535	334.8	3.47	98,180	358.2	3.71	170,715	348.2	3.61
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	49	508.4	5.08	49	508.4	5.08
East North Central	**7,615**	**515.1**	**4.27**	**6,217**	**417.8**	**2.68**	**13,833**	**477.4**	**3.56**
Illinois	4,171	537.0	5.51	788	424.2	4.37	4,959	519.0	5.33
Indiana	872	416.2	4.18	29	384.8	3.91	901	415.2	4.17
Michigan	2,424	509.8	2.12	4,381	410.9	1.99	6,805	442.8	2.04
Ohio	145	504.8	5.08	167	511.9	5.22	311	508.6	5.16
Wisconsin	4	408.8	4.12	853	411.1	4.11	857	411.1	4.11
West North Central	**1,191**	**351.2**	**3.51**	**19,818**	**300.1**	**2.92**	**21,009**	**303.1**	**2.95**
Iowa	450	384.6	3.95	1,217	352.2	3.59	1,666	361.0	3.69
Kansas	668	310.2	3.05	15,871	287.5	2.78	16,539	288.4	2.79
Minnesota	67	512.9	5.14	801	357.4	3.58	868	369.3	3.70
Missouri	–	–	–	949	330.9	3.28	949	330.9	3.28
Nebraska	7	442.2	4.41	980	357.7	3.42	987	358.4	3.43
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Atlantic	**96,711**	**325.4**	**3.25**	**56,817**	**335.3**	**3.47**	**153,527**	**329.1**	**3.33**
Delaware	850	395.6	4.03	6,475	387.0	4.03	7,325	388.0	4.03
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	95,477	324.4	3.24	48,024	325.9	3.37	143,501	324.9	3.29
Georgia	384	412.5	4.23	408	447.5	4.58	792	430.5	4.41
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	290	454.4	4.68	290	454.4	4.68
Virginia	–	–	–	1,478	344.3	3.58	1,478	344.3	3.58
West Virginia	–	–	–	141	477.5	4.77	141	477.5	4.77
East South Central	**50,788**	**280.1**	**2.91**	**1,225**	**352.5**	**3.63**	**52,013**	**281.8**	**2.93**
Alabama	813	310.3	3.43	164	352.4	3.78	976	317.2	3.48
Kentucky	20	431.2	4.31	1,061	352.5	3.61	1,081	354.0	3.63
Mississippi	49,955	279.5	2.90	–	–	–	49,955	279.5	2.90
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**1,443,133**	**304.8**	**3.17**	**239,013**	**301.7**	**3.13**	**1,682,146**	**304.4**	**3.16**
Arkansas	5,802	188.2	2.03	6,299	373.2	3.85	12,101	282.3	2.98
Louisiana	204,771	254.2	2.67	70,731	328.7	3.42	275,502	273.2	2.86
Oklahoma	192,729	292.8	3.06	5,014	249.0	2.52	197,742	291.7	3.05
Texas	1,039,832	317.9	3.29	156,968	288.3	2.99	1,196,800	314.0	3.25
Mountain	**26,211**	**366.8**	**3.74**	**27,696**	**364.2**	**3.86**	**53,907**	**365.4**	**3.80**
Arizona	11,048	388.6	4.07	10,201	359.4	3.85	21,250	374.4	3.97
Colorado	82	398.8	3.98	1,625	350.7	3.47	1,706	353.0	3.49
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	440	53.4	.64	7	508.0	5.33	447	59.2	.71
Nevada	287	430.4	4.61	7,867	406.5	4.33	8,154	407.4	4.34
New Mexico	14,353	359.2	3.56	7,743	327.5	3.45	22,096	347.7	3.52
Utah	–	–	–	97	412.2	4.43	97	412.2	4.43
Wyoming	–	–	–	157	433.3	4.54	157	433.3	4.54
Pacific Contiguous	**38**	**410.4**	**5.78**	**623,630**	**447.0**	**4.70**	**623,668**	**447.0**	**4.70**
California	38	410.4	5.78	623,630	447.0	4.70	623,668	447.0	4.70
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,698,302**	**308.3**	**3.19**	**1,162,291**	**393.8**	**4.10**	**2,860,593**	**343.1**	**3.56**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Average Cost of Gas Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1984

Census Division and State	Firm			Interruptible and Off-Peak			Total		
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf
New England	51	721.7	7.81	32,639	400.0	4.22	32,691	400.5	4.22
Connecticut	-	-	-	2,228	370.5	3.81	2,228	370.5	3.81
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	51	721.7	7.81	26,661	403.6	4.28	26,712	404.2	4.29
New Hampshire	-	-	-	66	391.4	4.02	66	391.4	4.02
Rhode Island	-	-	-	3,685	391.1	4.03	3,685	391.1	4.03
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	81,147	394.2	4.08	159,384	417.5	4.32	240,531	409.6	4.23
New Jersey	-	-	-	72,656	434.0	4.50	72,656	434.0	4.50
New York	81,147	394.2	4.08	86,675	403.6	4.16	167,821	399.1	4.12
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	54	453.4	4.53	54	453.4	4.53
East North Central	4,981	500.7	4.93	7,214	427.4	3.16	12,195	462.5	3.88
Illinois	3,123	520.7	5.36	1,500	417.9	4.33	4,623	487.2	5.02
Indiana	903	413.2	4.14	7	373.6	3.77	910	412.9	4.14
Michigan	781	524.5	4.08	4,377	437.1	2.44	5,158	454.5	2.69
Ohio	175	502.8	5.07	163	531.3	5.42	338	516.6	5.24
Wisconsin	-	-	-	1,166	404.8	4.02	1,166	404.8	4.02
West North Central	3,642	338.8	3.34	28,646	330.0	3.23	32,288	331.0	3.24
Iowa	426	391.3	4.11	1,450	361.9	3.73	1,876	368.7	3.82
Kansas	3,091	324.2	3.16	23,400	321.8	3.14	26,491	322.1	3.14
Minnesota	67	534.8	5.35	1,156	363.8	3.64	1,223	373.2	3.74
Missouri	-	-	-	1,547	393.2	3.92	1,547	393.2	3.92
Nebraska	59	466.4	4.65	1,094	332.9	3.15	1,152	340.1	3.23
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic	110,783	334.8	3.35	56,330	345.8	3.58	167,113	338.6	3.43
Delaware	1,288	440.5	4.56	5,879	444.8	4.63	7,167	444.0	4.61
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	109,495	333.5	3.34	46,489	326.2	3.37	155,984	331.3	3.35
Georgia	-	-	-	582	443.7	4.54	582	443.7	4.54
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	171	445.8	4.58	171	445.8	4.58
Virginia	-	-	-	3,093	421.9	4.39	3,093	421.9	4.39
West Virginia	-	-	-	116	501.6	5.02	116	501.6	5.02
East South Central	59,005	287.6	2.96	1,774	360.7	3.69	60,779	289.8	2.98
Alabama	254	317.2	3.59	22	434.0	4.47	276	325.9	3.66
Kentucky	-	-	-	1,751	359.8	3.68	1,751	359.8	3.68
Mississippi	58,751	287.5	2.95	-	-	-	58,751	287.5	2.95
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	1,579,914	299.7	3.10	218,277	364.8	3.76	1,798,190	307.6	3.18
Arkansas	5,366	165.1	1.80	19,899	386.7	3.96	25,266	337.3	3.50
Louisiana	234,588	284.7	2.99	60,754	377.8	3.93	295,343	303.7	3.18
Oklahoma	215,139	264.6	2.75	6,200	286.4	2.92	221,339	265.2	2.76
Texas	1,124,819	310.3	3.20	131,423	359.0	3.69	1,256,242	315.4	3.25
Mountain	20,547	364.3	3.64	26,784	393.1	4.10	47,330	380.9	3.90
Arizona	5,439	424.3	4.41	6,913	382.1	4.05	12,351	400.5	4.21
Colorado	108	403.6	3.99	1,764	372.8	3.68	1,872	374.6	3.70
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	326	54.5	.64	9	528.6	5.66	335	66.2	.78
Nevada	-	-	-	9,349	432.6	4.59	9,349	432.6	4.59
New Mexico	14,674	348.7	3.41	8,477	360.4	3.69	23,151	353.1	3.52
Utah	-	-	-	186	372.3	3.83	186	372.3	3.83
Wyoming	-	-	-	86	510.8	5.35	86	510.8	5.35
Pacific Contiguous	-	-	-	546,649	508.7	5.34	546,649	508.7	5.34
California	-	-	-	546,649	508.7	5.34	546,649	508.7	5.34
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,860,069	306.8	3.17	1,077,896	446.5	4.64	2,937,768	358.3	3.71

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Average Cost of Gas Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1983

Census Division and State	Firm			Interruptible and Off-Peak			Total		
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf
New England	**40**	**853.8**	**9.15**	**23,489**	**386.1**	**4.06**	**23,529**	**386.9**	**4.07**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	40	853.8	9.15	20,410	387.7	4.09	20,450	388.7	4.10
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	3,078	375.3	3.90	3,078	375.3	3.90
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**63,689**	**391.0**	**4.04**	**144,926**	**404.1**	**4.18**	**208,615**	**400.1**	**4.13**
New Jersey	–	–	–	74,753	404.6	4.20	74,753	404.6	4.20
New York	63,689	391.0	4.04	70,110	403.4	4.15	133,799	397.5	4.10
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	62	510.4	5.10	62	510.4	5.10
East North Central	**9,277**	**509.3**	**5.20**	**10,118**	**446.3**	**2.24**	**19,395**	**487.3**	**3.65**
Illinois	6,494	540.4	5.55	1,385	476.5	4.93	7,879	529.1	5.44
Indiana	2,420	423.8	4.25	–	–	–	2,420	423.8	4.25
Michigan	141	540.3	5.45	6,302	427.1	.83	6,443	438.8	.93
Ohio	222	486.1	4.88	187	552.8	5.63	409	516.9	5.23
Wisconsin	–	–	–	2,244	428.4	4.24	2,244	428.4	4.24
West North Central	**10,997**	**291.0**	**2.60**	**35,717**	**315.2**	**3.09**	**46,714**	**309.9**	**2.98**
Iowa	336	413.6	4.29	1,980	368.0	3.77	2,316	374.7	3.85
Kansas	10,546	283.9	2.52	28,795	299.3	2.92	39,342	295.4	2.81
Minnesota	59	534.5	5.50	1,367	372.9	3.77	1,426	379.8	3.84
Missouri	–	–	–	2,537	416.4	4.14	2,537	416.4	4.14
Nebraska	56	453.3	4.53	1,038	318.5	3.01	1,094	325.8	3.09
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Atlantic	**105,143**	**228.6**	**2.29**	**60,227**	**321.9**	**3.32**	**165,370**	**263.2**	**2.66**
Delaware	433	455.3	4.72	4,198	414.2	4.28	4,631	418.0	4.32
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	104,710	227.6	2.28	50,665	303.8	3.13	155,374	252.9	2.56
Georgia	–	–	–	1,671	417.7	4.28	1,671	417.7	4.28
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	304	428.5	4.40	304	428.5	4.40
Virginia	–	–	–	3,275	420.2	4.39	3,275	420.2	4.39
West Virginia	–	–	–	115	454.6	4.55	115	454.6	4.55
East South Central	**46,168**	**332.3**	**3.42**	**1,122**	**379.6**	**3.89**	**47,310**	**333.4**	**3.43**
Alabama	426	308.2	3.41	18	434.2	4.47	444	312.9	3.45
Kentucky	–	–	–	1,104	376.8	3.88	1,104	378.8	3.88
Mississippi	45,762	332.5	3.42	–	–	–	45,762	332.5	3.42
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**1,516,121**	**294.7**	**3.04**	**219,725**	**387.5**	**3.98**	**1,735,845**	**306.4**	**3.16**
Arkansas	5,623	156.6	1.71	28,060	356.3	3.65	33,683	321.1	3.32
Louisiana	229,346	295.3	3.10	58,653	393.1	4.08	288,000	315.0	3.30
Oklahoma	232,284	239.3	2.51	346	325.7	3.23	232,630	239.4	2.52
Texas	1,048,867	308.0	3.16	132,665	391.8	4.01	1,181,533	317.4	3.25
Mountain	**24,136**	**379.8**	**3.76**	**24,164**	**402.9**	**4.23**	**48,300**	**391.7**	**4.00**
Arizona	7,515	427.0	4.43	4,659	388.7	4.08	12,174	412.3	4.30
Colorado	86	428.4	4.23	1,033	420.9	4.16	1,119	421.5	4.17
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	302	69.3	.83	10	447.3	4.67	312	80.1	.96
Nevada	–	–	–	9,528	454.3	4.83	9,528	454.3	4.83
New Mexico	16,233	363.2	3.50	8,487	351.8	3.68	24,720	359.1	3.56
Utah	–	–	–	310	313.1	2.95	310	313.1	2.95
Wyoming	–	–	–	137	478.5	4.97	137	478.5	4.97
Pacific Contiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**437,169**	**507.6**	**5.32**	**437,169**	**507.6**	**5.32**
California	–	–	–	437,169	507.6	5.32	437,169	507.6	5.32
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,775,591**	**297.6**	**3.06**	**956,656**	**439.7**	**4.54**	**2,732,248**	**347.4**	**3.58**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Average Cost of Gas Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

1982

Census Division and State	Firm			Interruptible and Off-Peak			Total		
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf
New England	–	–	–	**14,541**	**398.1**	**4.19**	**14,541**	**398.1**	**4.19**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	–	–	–	13,734	398.2	4.20	13,734	398.2	4.20
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	807	396.2	4.04	807	396.2	4.04
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middle Atlantic	**69,267**	**375.1**	**3.87**	**130,183**	**412.3**	**4.25**	**199,450**	**399.4**	**4.12**
New Jersey	–	–	–	50,094	424.2	4.38	50,094	424.2	4.38
New York	69,183	375.1	3.87	80,089	404.9	4.17	149,272	391.1	4.03
Pennsylvania	84	375.1	3.75	–	–	–	84	375.1	3.75
East North Central	**5,907**	**390.2**	**3.68**	**6,251**	**411.7**	**3.12**	**12,158**	**400.1**	**3.39**
Illinois	1,851	415.1	4.22	884	418.5	4.34	2,735	416.3	4.26
Indiana	2,425	356.5	3.57	–	–	–	2,425	356.5	3.57
Michigan	1,368	429.1	3.11	1,742	161.5	.14	3,109	393.7	1.45
Ohio	261	375.0	3.75	258	463.3	4.69	520	419.2	4.22
Wisconsin	1	408.1	4.12	3,367	417.0	4.22	3,368	417.0	4.22
West North Central	**7,920**	**256.4**	**2.50**	**42,951**	**263.7**	**2.60**	**50,870**	**262.6**	**2.59**
Iowa	665	368.4	3.76	942	347.0	3.54	1,607	355.9	3.63
Kansas	7,133	242.6	2.35	36,914	249.3	2.45	44,047	248.2	2.43
Minnesota	69	425.3	4.27	1,136	330.5	3.30	1,205	336.0	3.36
Missouri	–	–	–	3,398	363.5	3.73	3,396	363.5	3.73
Nebraska	52	396.5	3.97	556	304.4	2.88	608	312.7	2.97
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	6	367.5	3.65	6	367.5	3.65
South Atlantic	**111,657**	**166.4**	**1.67**	**70,699**	**319.9**	**3.32**	**182,356**	**227.2**	**2.31**
Delaware	516	419.7	4.33	4,102	407.0	4.21	4,618	408.4	4.22
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	111,140	165.2	1.65	61,543	307.5	3.19	172,684	217.1	2.20
Georgia	–	–	–	1,501	406.8	4.18	1,501	406.8	4.18
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	318	379.9	3.91	318	379.9	3.91
Virginia	–	–	–	3,104	394.2	4.26	3,104	394.2	4.26
West Virginia	–	–	–	131	415.3	4.15	131	415.3	4.15
East South Central	**79,112**	**315.1**	**3.22**	**1,758**	**342.2**	**3.52**	**80,870**	**315.7**	**3.23**
Alabama	1,237	292.8	3.30	104	389.8	4.32	1,341	300.2	3.38
Kentucky	–	–	–	1,654	338.9	3.47	1,654	338.9	3.47
Mississippi	77,875	315.5	3.22	–	–	–	77,875	315.5	3.22
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
West South Central	**1,610,947**	**290.9**	**3.02**	**244,411**	**364.5**	**3.79**	**1,855,358**	**300.6**	**3.12**
Arkansas	444	315.4	3.20	31,846	299.0	3.09	32,290	299.2	3.09
Louisiana	292,852	291.6	3.05	64,329	381.8	3.99	357,180	307.9	3.22
Oklahoma	233,010	204.3	2.14	9,335	303.2	3.10	242,345	208.0	2.17
Texas	1,084,642	309.6	3.20	138,901	375.5	3.90	1,223,543	317.1	3.28
Mountain	**30,965**	**351.9**	**3.56**	**41,047**	**350.0**	**3.67**	**72,012**	**350.8**	**3.62**
Arizona	14,819	377.4	3.95	8,830	334.2	3.54	23,649	361.2	3.80
Colorado	172	455.0	4.51	2,164	405.4	3.99	2,336	409.1	4.03
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montana	285	143.2	1.71	34	419.0	4.36	319	169.0	1.99
Nevada	5,590	369.4	3.94	9,294	405.2	4.33	14,884	391.8	4.18
New Mexico	10,098	304.2	2.82	18,528	332.9	3.51	28,626	323.6	3.27
Utah	–	–	–	2,065	243.2	2.29	2,065	243.2	2.29
Wyoming	–	–	–	133	515.6	4.37	133	515.6	4.37
Pacific Contiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**520,490**	**501.7**	**5.28**	**520,490**	**501.7**	**5.28**
California	–	–	–	520,490	501.7	5.28	520,490	501.7	5.28
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Noncontiguous	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,915,774**	**289.0**	**2.99**	**1,072,331**	**430.9**	**4.49**	**2,988,105**	**340.2**	**3.52**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Average Cost of Gas Receipts at Electric Utilities for Steam Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, by Type of Purchase, by Census Division and State (Continued)

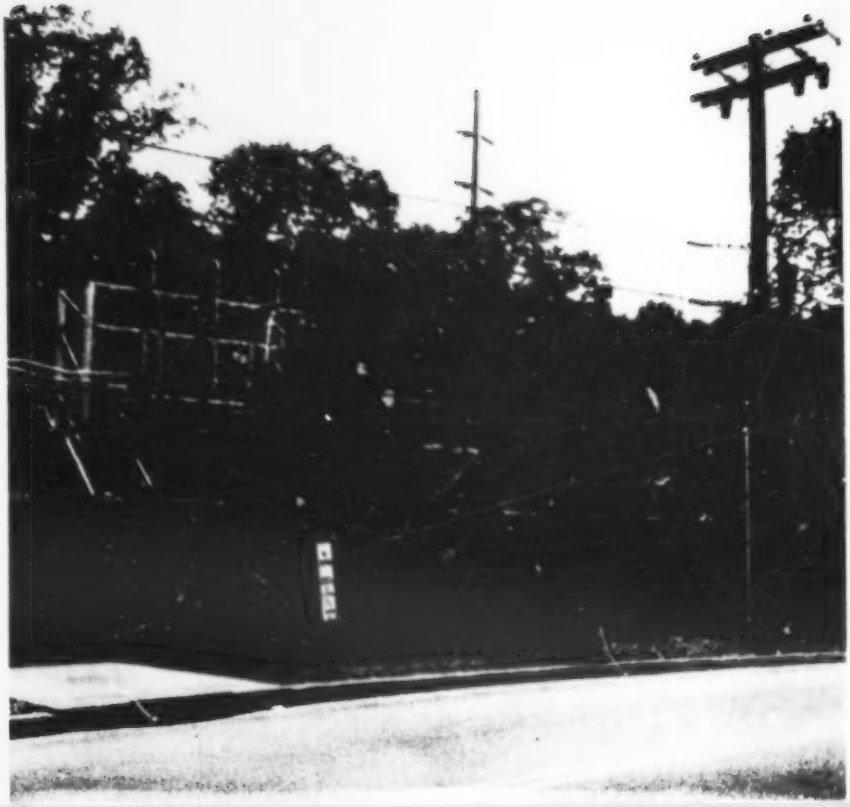
1981

Census Division and State	Firm			Interruptible and Off-Peak			Total		
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cents per 10^6 Btu	$ per Mcf
New England	-	-	-	**9,090**	**380.1**	**3.83**	**9,090**	**380.1**	**3.83**
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	6,488	401.9	4.02	6,488	401.9	4.02
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2,602	327.0	3.34	2,602	327.0	3.34
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic	**63,594**	**349.9**	**3.61**	**118,320**	**372.9**	**3.86**	**181,914**	**364.9**	**3.77**
New Jersey	-	-	-	65,578	394.4	4.09	65,578	394.4	4.09
New York	63,548	349.9	3.61	52,734	346.1	3.57	116,282	348.2	3.59
Pennsylvania	46	340.7	3.41	8	345.1	3.45	54	341.4	3.41
East North Central	**13,850**	**361.8**	**3.65**	**11,567**	**338.3**	**1.89**	**25,417**	**354.4**	**2.85**
Illinois	3,932	446.1	4.54	1,667	334.9	3.45	5,600	412.8	4.22
Indiana	4,088	305.5	3.06	-	-	-	4,088	305.5	3.06
Michigan	5,830	343.6	3.47	5,657	164.7	.14	11,487	329.9	1.83
Ohio	-	-	-	350	335.9	3.36	350	335.9	3.36
Wisconsin	-	-	-	3,893	361.6	3.64	3,893	361.6	3.64
West North Central	**8,691**	**229.9**	**2.22**	**60,857**	**228.2**	**2.24**	**69,548**	**228.4**	**2.24**
Iowa	955	286.2	2.87	1,543	301.1	3.05	2,498	295.4	2.98
Kansas	7,628	221.3	2.13	49,091	220.0	2.16	56,719	220.2	2.16
Minnesota	57	322.5	3.22	1,534	258.1	2.56	1,590	260.4	2.59
Missouri	-	-	-	5,047	268.9	2.63	5,047	268.9	2.63
Nebraska	51	306.0	3.06	3,533	238.2	2.23	3,584	239.3	2.25
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	110	212.6	2.13	110	212.6	2.13
South Atlantic	**97,989**	**133.8**	**1.34**	**67,636**	**285.2**	**2.95**	**165,626**	**196.8**	**2.00**
Delaware	1,162	456.0	4.72	3,564	407.4	4.22	4,726	419.3	4.34
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	96,827	129.8	1.30	56,809	269.9	2.79	153,636	182.6	1.85
Georgia	-	-	-	2,545	343.5	3.53	2,545	343.5	3.53
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	2,638	324.0	3.31	2,638	324.0	3.31
Virginia	-	-	-	1,862	361.4	4.01	1,862	361.4	4.01
West Virginia	-	-	-	218	448.0	4.48	218	448.0	4.48
East South Central	**71,150**	**272.1**	**2.77**	**2,693**	**260.5**	**2.68**	**73,843**	**271.7**	**2.77**
Alabama	1,567	288.3	3.28	165	296.2	3.32	1,732	289.0	3.28
Kentucky	-	-	-	2,529	257.9	2.64	2,529	257.9	2.64
Mississippi	69,583	271.7	2.76	-	-	-	69,583	271.7	2.76
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	**1,753,934**	**235.8**	**2.44**	**308,585**	**297.6**	**3.08**	**2,062,520**	**245.1**	**2.54**
Arkansas	458	293.4	2.98	55,523	268.5	2.75	55,982	268.7	2.75
Louisiana	335,797	255.0	2.66	71,821	341.9	3.56	407,617	270.3	2.82
Oklahoma	264,214	187.5	1.97	16,766	259.4	2.68	280,980	191.8	2.01
Texas	1,153,465	241.4	2.49	164,476	291.7	3.02	1,317,941	247.7	2.55
Mountain	**62,589**	**279.8**	**2.90**	**77,992**	**302.6**	**3.17**	**140,581**	**292.5**	**3.05**
Arizona	34,263	277.5	2.91	19,314	244.9	2.57	53,577	265.7	2.79
Colorado	51	345.7	3.47	8,697	349.8	3.42	8,748	349.8	3.42
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	2,046	393.8	4.23	6	306.2	3.01	2,052	393.5	4.23
Nevada	17,694	269.8	2.89	22,236	358.9	3.88	39,931	319.6	3.44
New Mexico	8,535	282.4	2.59	25,323	286.3	3.02	33,858	285.5	2.91
Utah	-	-	-	2,315	229.0	2.13	2,315	229.0	2.13
Wyoming	-	-	-	101	458.2	3.92	101	458.2	3.92
Pacific Contiguous	**4,578**	**430.6**	**4.49**	**633,573**	**397.4**	**4.19**	**638,151**	**397.6**	**4.20**
California	4,578	430.6	4.49	633,573	397.4	4.19	638,151	397.6	4.20
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Noncontiguous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,076,376**	**238.4**	**2.46**	**1,290,315**	**351.5**	**3.65**	**3,366,691**	**281.9**	**2.92**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

Retail Prices of Electricity



Introduction

This chapter contains retail prices of electricity data collected monthly by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on Form EIA-101 "Monthly Electric Bill Data" from 40 selected electric utilities. These data represent prices that consumers would pay for electricity purchased from the utility company indicated if their consumption were at the specified level indicated in Tables 38 through 40. An annual EIA publication, *Typical Electric Bills,* provides comprehensive coverage of the electric bills to customers for representative amounts of electricity consumed in residential, commercial, and industrial services. The publication gives detailed information on electric bills, showing long-term trends and current averages for each type of service for U.S. cities with more than 2,500 inhabitants. The latest data on typical electric bills appear in *Typical Electric Bills, January 1, 1985,* published December 1985.

The median retail price of electricity[1] for residential, commercial, and industrial customers in 40 selected U.S. cities increased during 1985.

For residential customers, the median price in cents per kilowatthour for 500 kilowatthours of electricity in 40 selected U.S. cities was 8.19 cents in 1985, an increase of 5.0 percent from 1984, when customers paid 7.80 cents for the same amount. Of the 40 selected cities, residential customers served by Consolidated Edison Company of New York in New York City paid the most per kilowatthour in 1985 (15.62 cents), though their rate decreased 4.4 percent from 1984. San Diego Gas and Electric Company and Philadelphia Electric Company also had high residential electricity prices (13.02 and 11.59 cents per kilowatthour) respectively in 1985. Seattle City Light (1.97 cents), Portland General Electric (4.78 cents), and Nashville Electric Service (5.01 cents) recorded the lowest residential rates of the electric utility companies serving the 40 selected cities.

In the residential category, the electric utility companies serving the 40 selected cities with the highest percentage increases of rates from 1984 to 1985 were Detroit Edison Company (17.4), San Francisco's Pacific Gas and Electric Company (15.2), and St. Louis' Union Electric Company (14.5). The residential price of electricity from 9 electric utility companies within the 40 selected cities decreased from 1984. Boston Edison Company had the largest annual percentage decrease (11.6), although the retail price for residential service was still very high relative to the other utilities in the 40 selected cities.

Table 38. Median Prices of Electricity by Specified Consumption in 40 Selected Cities, 1984-1985
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Fuel Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Residential (500 kWh)	8.19	7.80	5.0
Commercial[1] (10,000 kWh, 40 kW demand)	8.15	8.08	.8
Industrial[1] (200,000 kWh, 500 kW demand)	6.09	5.84	4.2

[1] Price is based on both an energy consumption charge and a demand charge. The demand charge is a charge based on the highest average measured demand in the month during a specified period of time, usually 15 or 30 minutes.

Notes: Retail prices are arithmetic averages of 12 monthly prices. Percent change is calculated before rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data."

[1]Retail prices are arithmetic averages of 12 monthly prices.

Prior to 1983, retail price data were published for 25 selected U.S. cities for the commercial and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1983, commercial and industrial retail price data were published for 40 selected U.S. cities; thus, no prior data are in Table 40.

The median price to commercial customers in 40 selected U.S. cities (based on usage of 10,000 kilowatthours with a 40-kilowatt demand) was 8.15 cents per kilowatthour in 1985, an increase of 0.8 percent from the median price of 8.08 cents per kilowatthour in 1984. Among the electric utility companies serving the 40 cities, commercial customers served by Consolidated Edison Company of New York (15.17 cents) and San Diego Gas and Electric Company (13.59 cents) had the highest bills for electricity on a kilowatthour basis. Of the electric utilities serving the 40 selected cities, Seattle City Light reported for commercial use 2.63 cents, the lowest price per kilowatthour for electricity during 1985.

In 1985, the median price to industrial customers in 40 selected U.S. cities was 6.09 cents per kilowatthour (based on usage of 200,000 kilowatthours with a 500-kilowatt demand). This price is 4.2 percent higher than in 1984 when industrial customers paid 5.84 cents per kilowatthour. The electric utility companies serving the three highest-priced cities in this category were San Diego Gas and Electric (12.98 cents), Consolidated Edison Company of New York (10.82 cents), and San Francisco's Pacific Gas and Electric Company (8.87 cents). Within the 40 selected cities, the lowest price per kilowatthour for industrial use of electricity in 1985 was reported by Seattle City Light (2.11 cents).

The average annual growth rate from 1981 to 1985 for the median residential price of electricity was 5.5 percent. For the same period, the average annual growth rates for the median commercial price and median industrial price of electricity were 5.6 and 4.4 percent per year, respectively.

The retail prices in cents per kilowatthour are generally lower in the industrial sector than in the residential sector because of the lower cost of service to this customer class. A lower service and overhead charge occurs when serving a few large customers (industrial sector) than in serving numerous smaller customers (residential sector).

More information on the median prices of electricity for all customer categories for 1984 and 1985 and the percent change from 1984 is contained in Table 38.

Table 39. Median Prices of Electricity by Specified Consumption in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Year	Residential		Commercial[1]		Industrial[1]	
	Based on Consumption of 500 kWh	Percent Change from Previous Year	Based on Consumption of 10,000 kWh at 40-kW demand	Percent Change from Previous Year	Based on Consumption of 200,000 kWh at 500-kW demand	Percent Change from Previous Year
1985	8.19	5.0	8.15	0.8	6.09	4.2
1984	7.80	4.6	8.08	6.6	5.84	4.6
1983	7.46	2.3	7.59	2.4	5.58	-1.5
1982	7.29	10.1	7.41	12.9	5.66	10.7
1981	6.62	-	6.56	-	5.12	-

[1] Price is based on both an energy consumption charge and a demand charge. The demand charge is a charge based on the highest average measured demand in the month during a specified period of time, usually 15 or 30 minutes.

Notes: Retail prices are arithmetic averages of 12 monthly prices. Percent change is calculated before rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data."

Table 40. Retail Prices for Consumption of Electricity in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Residential Consumption Based on 500 Kilowatthours

City and State Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Atlanta, GA					
Georgia Pwr Co	6.73	6.67	6.09	5.93	5.09
Baltimore, MD					
Baltimore Gas & El Co	8.33	7.97	7.54	7.51	6.76
Boston, MA					
Boston Edison Co	9.95	11.25	9.76	10.07	9.99
Buffalo, NY					
Niagara Mohawk Pwr Corp	7.79	7.37	7.29	6.87	6.17
Chicago, IL					
Commonwealth Edison Co	9.99	10.34	9.80	8.83	7.82
Cincinnati, OH					
Cincinnati Gas & El Co	7.50	7.03	6.90	6.44	5.21
Cleveland, OH[1]					
Cleveland El Illum Co	9.50	9.25	9.37	8.62	7.65
Columbus, OH[1]					
Columbus & So OH El Co	7.34	7.63	7.02	6.35	6.09
Dallas, TX					
Texas El Utilities Co	8.16	8.37	7.55	7.29	6.92
Denver, CO					
Pub Serv Co of Colorado	7.56	7.32	6.84	6.98	6.04
Detroit, MI					
Detroit Edison Co	8.52	7.26	6.95	6.76	6.82
Fort Worth, TX					
Texas El Utilities Co	8.16	8.16	7.46	7.28	6.59
Houston, TX					
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	8.47	8.12	6.06	7.61	6.22
Indianapolis, IN					
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	6.68	6.64	6.49	6.21	5.24
Kansas City, MO[1]					
Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	8.36	8.35	8.02	7.50	7.16
Long Beach, CA					
Southern CA Edison Co	8.53	8.22	8.00	8.15	7.16
Los Angeles, CA					
Los Angeles (City of)	7.49	7.25	6.73	6.88	6.99
Louisville, KY					
Louisville Gas & El Co	6.94	6.75	6.29	5.75	5.12
Miami, FL					
Florida Pwr & Lgt Co	9.96	9.41	7.93	7.44	7.21
Milwaukee, WI					
Wisconsin El Pwr Co	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.08	6.01

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Retail Prices for Consumption of Electricity in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Residential Consumption Based on 500 Kilowatthours

City and State Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Minneapolis, MN					
No States Pwr Co (MN)	7.10	7.02	6.85	6.58	5.93
Nashville, TN					
Nashville El Serv	5.01	4.96	4.57	4.35	3.94
Newark, NJ					
Pub Serv El & Gas Co	10.92	10.48	9.84	10.18	9.26
New Orleans, LA[1]					
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	6.10	6.43	6.25	6.64	6.42
New York, NY[1]					
Con Edison Co of NY	15.62	16.34	15.83	15.00	14.87
Philadelphia, PA					
Philadelphia El Co	11.59	10.60	9.15	9.13	8.30
Pittsburgh, PA					
Duquesne Lgt Co	10.13	9.78	9.33	8.44	8.00
Portland, OR[1]					
Portland General El Co	4.78	4.21	3.67	3.35	4.19
Richmond, VA					
Virginia El & Pwr Co	8.70	8.71	8.85	8.49	7.81
Rochester, NY					
Rochester Gas & El Corp	8.86	8.49	8.45	7.76	6.65
San Antonio, TX					
San Antonio Pub Serv Bd	7.70	7.33	7.05	6.70	5.45
San Diego, CA					
San Diego Gas & El Co	13.02	12.05	12.67	11.56	9.98
San Francisco, CA					
Pacific Gas & El Co	8.50	7.38	6.41	7.50	6.07
St. Louis, MO					
Union El Co	7.17	6.26	6.15	5.82	5.20
St. Paul, MN					
No States Pwr Co (MN)	6.89	7.17	7.01	6.75	6.21
Seattle, WA					
Seattle City Light	1.97	1.89	1.63	1.30	1.08
Tampa, FL					
Tampa El Co	9.48	9.25	8.57	7.94	7.74
Toledo, OH					
Toledo Edison Co	10.42	9.57	9.09	8.85	7.89
Tucson, AZ					
Tucson Gas & El Co	8.22	8.21	7.87	7.67	6.87
Washington, DC					
Potomac El Power Co	6.75	6.34	6.23	6.18	5.97
Low	1.97	1.89	1.63	1.30	1.08
Median	8.19	7.80	7.46	7.29	6.62
High	15.62	16.34	15.83	15.00	14.87

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Retail Prices for Consumption of Electricity in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Commercial Consumption Based on 10,000 Kilowatthours at 40-Kilowatt Demand

City and State Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Atlanta, GA					
Georgia Pwr Co	8.58	8.52	8.09	7.98	6.65
Baltimore, MD					
Baltimore Gas & El Co	7.79	7.50	7.20	NR	NR
Boston, MA					
Boston Edison Co	10.55	11.93	10.00	10.38	10.38
Buffalo, NY					
Niagara Mohawk Pwr Corp	8.51	8.28	8.39	8.08	7.44
Chicago, IL					
Commonwealth Edison Co	9.46	9.60	9.39	9.12	8.23
Cincinnati, OH					
Cincinnati Gas & El Co	8.27	8.12	8.06	NR	NR
Cleveland, OH[1]					
Cleveland El Illum Co	9.69	9.46	9.61	8.61	7.65
Columbus, OH[1]					
Columbus & So OH El Co	7.76	8.05	7.61	NR	NR
Dallas, TX					
Texas El Utilities Co	7.26	6.97	6.56	NR	NR
Denver, CO					
Pub Serv Co of Colorado	7.51	7.25	6.76	6.77	6.06
Detroit, MI					
Detroit Edison Co	9.11	8.38	7.99	7.63	6.94
Fort Worth, TX					
Texas El Utilities Co	7.26	7.14	6.99	6.81	6.13
Houston, TX					
Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	8.04	7.80	7.71	7.41	6.23
Indianapolis, IN					
Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	5.37	5.33	5.18	NR	NR
Kansas City, MO[1]					
Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	8.89	8.77	8.44	7.88	7.48
Long Beach, CA					
Southern CA Edison Co	8.81	8.48	8.25	7.91	7.01
Los Angeles, CA					
Los Angeles (City of)	6.65	6.36	6.10	6.39	6.50
Louisville, KY					
Louisville Gas & El Co	6.83	6.64	6.17	5.56	5.13
Miami, FL					
Florida Pwr & Lgt Co	8.79	8.36	6.65	6.32	7.16
Milwaukee, WI					
Wisconsin El Pwr Co	7.16	7.53	7.57	7.17	6.33

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Retail Prices for Consumption of Electricity in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Commercial Consumption Based on 10,000 Kilowatthours at 40-Kilowatt Demand

City and State Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Minneapolis, MN					
No States Pwr Co (MN)	5.23	5.46	5.37	5.31	4.86
Nashville, TN					
Nashville El Serv	5.27	5.18	5.13	5.28	4.85
Newark, NJ					
Pub Serv El & Gas Co	10.60	10.16	9.53	9.89	9.08
New Orleans, LA[1]					
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	7.68	7.22	7.35	NR	NR
New York, NY[1]					
Con Edison Co of NY	15.17	15.85	15.38	14.20	13.94
Philadelphia, PA					
Philadelphia El Co	10.51	10.29	9.65	9.87	9.18
Pittsburgh, PA					
Duquesne Lgt Co	9.91	9.47	9.08	NR	NR
Portland, OR[1]					
Portland General El Co	5.39	5.42	4.47	NR	NR
Richmond, VA					
Virginia El & Pwr Co	7.28	7.31	7.30	6.97	6.38
Rochester, NY					
Rochester Gas & El Corp	10.33	10.08	10.29	NR	NR
San Antonio, TX					
San Antonio Pub Serv Bd	7.63	7.42	6.92	6.64	5.51
San Diego, CA					
San Diego Gas & El Co	13.59	12.53	12.14	NR	NR
San Francisco, CA					
Pacific Gas & El Co	9.12	8.17	7.13	8.29	6.56
St. Louis, MO					
Union El Co	7.41	6.86	6.91	6.60	5.94
St. Paul, MN					
No States Pwr Co (MN)	5.23	5.46	5.37	NR	NR
Seattle, WA					
Seattle City Light	2.63	2.40	1.95	1.76	1.63
Tampa, FL					
Tampa El Co	7.83	6.98	6.45	NR	NR
Toledo, OH					
Toledo Edison Co	10.30	9.60	9.17	NR	NR
Tucson, AZ					
Tucson Gas & El Co	8.32	8.32	7.97	NR	NR
Washington, DC					
Potomac El Power Co	9.48	8.72	8.68	NR	NR
Low	2.63	2.40	1.95	1.76	1.63
Median	8.15	8.08	7.59	7.41	6.56
High	15.17	15.85	15.38	14.20	13.94

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Retail Prices for Consumption of Electricity in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Industrial Consumption Based on 200,000 Kilowatthours at 500-Kilowatt Demand

City and State Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Atlanta, GA Georgia Pwr Co	5.47	5.42	5.03	4.94	4.20
Baltimore, MD Baltimore Gas & El Co	6.11	6.22	5.79	NR	NR
Boston, MA Boston Edison Co	7.85	8.81	7.15	7.68	7.85
Buffalo, NY Niagara Mohawk Pwr Corp	6.80	6.38	6.30	6.05	5.52
Chicago, IL Commonwealth Edison Co	6.83	6.98	6.87	6.71	5.91
Cincinnati, OH Cincinnati Gas & El Co	5.56	5.24	5.20	NR	NR
Cleveland, OH[1] Cleveland El Illum Co	6.96	6.80	6.92	6.36	5.51
Columbus, OH[1] Columbus & So OH El Co	4.94	5.23	4.79	NR	NR
Dallas, TX Texas El Utilities Co	5.13	5.22	5.15	NR	NR
Denver, CO Pub Serv Co of Colorado	5.03	4.83	4.42	4.44	3.96
Detroit, MI Detroit Edison Co	7.11	6.52	6.20	6.02	5.43
Fort Worth, TX Texas El Utilities Co	5.13	5.10	4.90	4.73	4.05
Houston, TX Houston Lighting & Pwr Co	6.54	6.45	6.39	6.16	5.12
Indianapolis, IN Indianapolis Pwr & Lgt Co	4.04	3.99	3.85	NR	NR
Kansas City, MO[1] Kansas City Pwr & Lgt Co	5.75	5.67	5.45	5.15	4.93
Long Beach, CA Southern CA Edison Co	8.24	7.87	7.62	7.28	6.37
Los Angeles, CA Los Angeles (City of)	6.06	5.79	5.94	6.25	6.08
Louisville, KY Louisville Gas & El Co	4.72	4.59	4.28	3.87	3.40
Miami, FL Florida Pwr & Lgt Co	7.68	7.25	5.65	5.66	5.76
Milwaukee, WI Wisconsin El Pwr Co	4.86	5.02	5.03	4.66	4.09

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Retail Prices for Consumption of Electricity in 40 Selected Cities, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Industrial Consumption Based on 200,000 Kilowatthours at 500-Kilowatt Demand

City and State Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Minneapolis, MN					
No States Pwr Co (MN)	4.03	4.22	4.10	4.16	3.82
Nashville, TN					
Nashville El Serv	4.76	4.68	4.47	4.43	4.04
Newark, NJ					
Pub Serv El & Gas Co	7.11	7.59	7.20	7.51	6.58
New Orleans, LA[1]					
New Orleans Pub Serv Inc	5.38	5.44	5.51	NR	NR
New York, NY[1]					
Con Edison Co of NY	10.82	11.46	11.30	11.39	11.47
Philadelphia, PA					
Philadelphia El Co	7.19	7.21	6.32	6.66	6.31
Pittsburgh, PA					
Duquesne Lgt Co	6.83	6.61	6.25	NR	NR
Portland, OR[1]					
Portland General El Co	4.91	4.81	3.85	NR	NR
Richmond, VA					
Virginia El & Pwr Co	5.05	5.16	5.36	5.11	4.65
Rochester, NY					
Rochester Gas & El Corp	6.86	6.72	7.38	NR	NR
San Antonio, TX					
San Antonio Pub Serv Bd	6.21	5.39	5.44	5.17	4.06
San Diego, CA					
San Diego Gas & El Co	12.98	11.88	12.03	NR	NR
San Francisco, CA					
Pacific Gas & El Co	8.87	7.52	6.71	7.77	6.03
St. Louis, MO					
Union El Co	5.12	4.53	4.52	4.27	3.88
St. Paul, MN					
No States Pwr Co (MN)	4.03	4.21	4.10	NR	NR
Seattle, WA					
Seattle City Light	2.11	2.03	1.82	1.31	1.19
Tampa, FL					
Tampa El Co	5.61	5.52	5.26	NR	NR
Toledo, OH					
Toledo Edison Co	7.68	7.01	6.62	NR	NR
Tucson, AZ					
Tucson Gas & El Co	6.49	6.49	6.18	NR	NR
Washington, DC					
Potomac El Power Co	7.26	6.62	6.62	NR	NR
Low	2.11	2.03	1.82	1.31	1.19
Median	6.09	5.84	5.58	5.66	5.12
High	12.98	11.88	12.03	11.39	11.47

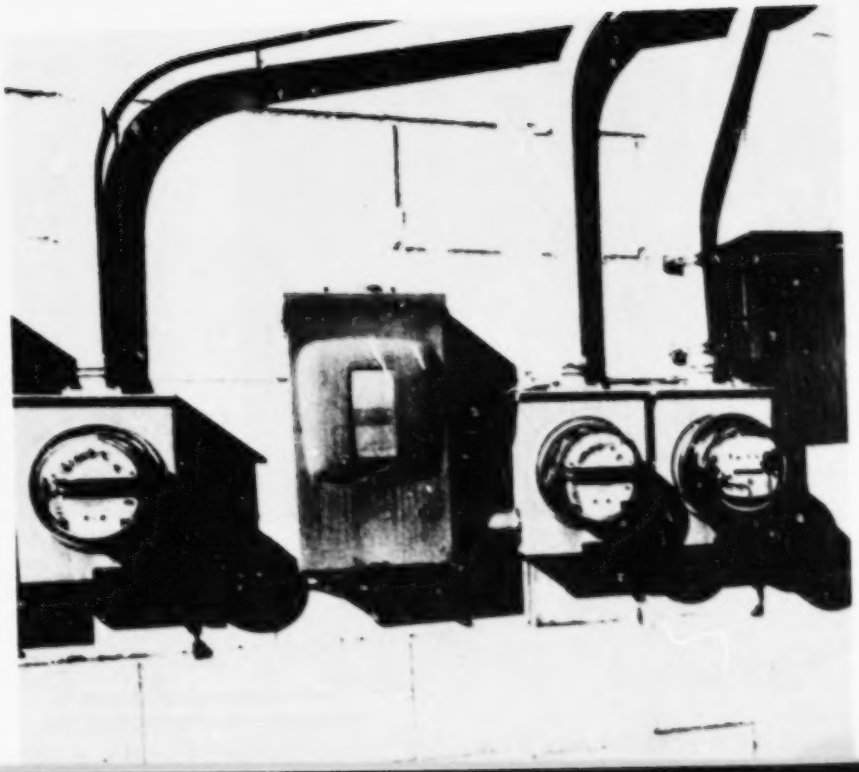
[1] Majority of customers served at this rate

NR Data for at least one or more months were not reported.

Notes: All prices listed above reflect the retail rates for electricity of the indicated electric utility which serves customers within the given city. In cities served by more than one electric utility, the given prices may not reflect the rates actually experienced by all consumers, since rates of different utilities can vary substantially even though they are located in the same area. Rates shown above are those applicable only to the specified energy consumption and demand levels indicated. Utility rate structures frequently vary with both the quantity of electricity consumed and the demand level of service. Retail prices for electricity include State sales tax and all other applicable taxes. Percent difference is calculated before rounding. Retail prices are arithmetic averages of 12 monthly prices.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data."

Electricity Sales



Introduction

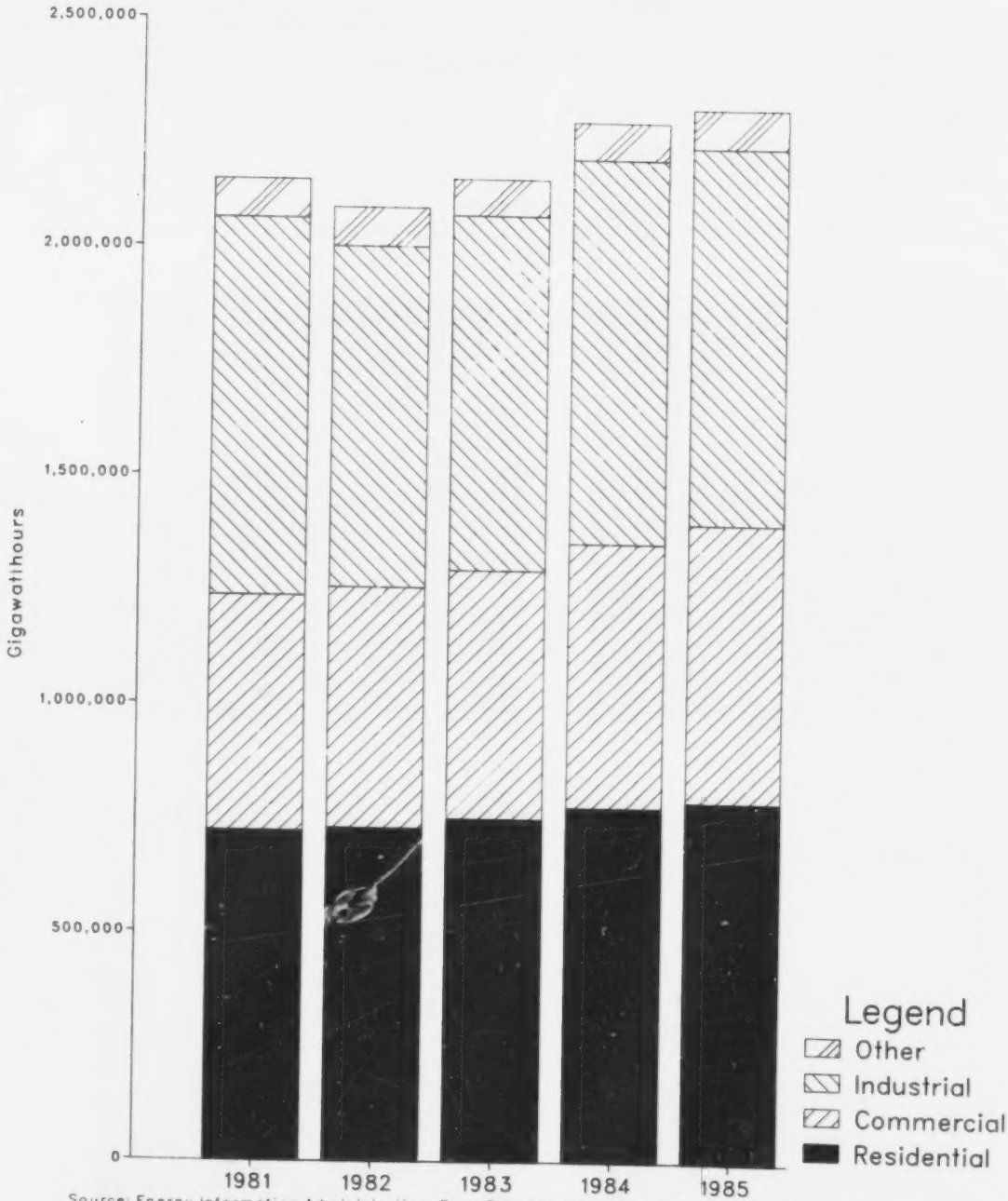
Sales of electricity discussed in this publication are collected monthly from electric utilities with annual operating revenues of $100,000,000 or more in the United States. The reported data are expanded by using data from a previous year to estimate total electric sales by State and sector. Sales reported by electric utilities on Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement" are estimates of their sales for a monthly period not necessarily beginning or ending on the first and last day of a month; that is, sales are from the 15th of one month to the 15th of the next month).

Overall, U.S. utilities generated 2,469,841 gigawatthours of electricity in 1985 and sold an estimated 2,309,543 gigawatthours of electricity to their consumers. Sales of electricity for 1985 were 1.4 percent higher than in 1984 when total sales were 2,278,372 gigawatthours, despite the overall decrease in industrial sales from 1984. The increase in electricity sales occurred largely in the commercial sector and resulted from an increase in commercial consumers (as reported by utilities when reporting their sales).

During 1985, sales of electricity to residential consumers increased 1.7 percent from 1984 to 790,977 gigawatthours, a new record for this category. These residential sales accounted for 34.2 percent of total sales to ultimate consumers in 1985. Since 1981, sales to residential consumers have been increasing at an average rate of 2.3 percent per year. Commercial consumers were sold a record 608,968 gigawatthours in 1985, an increase of 5.3 percent from 1984. Commercial sales comprised 26.4 percent of the total sales to all consumers in 1985. Sales in this category have been increasing at an average rate of 4.3 percent since 1981.

The sale of electricity in the residential and commercial sectors reached record levels during 1985.

Figure 19. Electricity Sales to Consumers by all Utilities in the United States, 1981-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," and predecessor forms.

Sales to industrial consumers, for the second time in five years, decreased in 1985. However, this sector continues to have the largest percentage of total sales to consumers accounting for 35.7 percent of total sales to all consumers. Industrial sales have accounted for about one-third of total sales between 1981 and 1985. These 1985 sales totaled 824,523 gigawatthours, a decrease of 1.9 percent from 1984. Industrial sales decreased nearly 10 percent between 1981 and 1982, the largest decrease in the 1980's. Consumers in the "other" category were sold 85,075 gigawatthours of power in 1985, an increase of 3.9 percent from 1984 and comprising 3.7 percent of total sales for all consumers. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. Sales in this category have been increasing an average of 0.1 percent per year since 1981.

Table 41 contains the sales of electricity to residential, commercial, industrial, and other ultimate consumers in the United States in 1984 and 1985 and the percent change from 1984.

Sales to Residential and Commercial Consumers in 1985

Sales to residential consumers showed strong gains in the West South Central and South Atlantic Census Divisions (4.3 and 3.7 percent, respectively) in 1985, due mainly to the record weather conditions experienced in those divisions during the summer of 1985. Again, as in 1984, the East North Central Division for 1985 showed a slight decrease in sales to residential consumers (0.5 percent), as weather conditions continued to be more moderate than in 1983. The Middle Atlantic Division also showed a decrease in residential sales for 1985, 0.6 percent less than a year ago. The South Atlantic Division reported the largest annual sales to residential consumers in 1985 of 161,567 gigawatthours. They also had the largest annual sales to residential consumers in 1984.

The South Atlantic Division also reported the largest amount of sales in the commercial category for 1985 (111,111 gigawatthours). The Pacific Noncontiguous Division, containing only States Alaska and Hawaii, reported the lowest amount of commercial sales (2,926 gigawatthours), and showed the fourth largest annual percentage increase from 1984, 6.1 percent. All divisions reported increases from 1984, as a result of an increased number of commercial consumers in all divisions for 1985, with the largest annual percentage increase occurring in the East South Central Division (7.8 percent). For the period 1981-1985, all divisions reported increases in their annual growth rates for commercial sales.

Sales to Industrial and Other Consumers in 1985

Six of the ten Census Divisions reported a decrease in sales to industrial consumers because of a decline in the number of consumers in 1985. Only the New England, East North Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain Divisions reported an increase in consumers being served in 1985.

The most significant change from 1984 in sales to consumers in the industrial category was reported by utilities in the East South Central Division where sales decreased 10.1 percent, due to fewer consumers being served during the year. Although the other sales level reported in 1985 had decreases in two divisions, overall sales increased by 3.9 percent over 1984 while the number of customers remained approximately the same.

Table 41. Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers, 1984-1985
(Gigawatthours)

Customer Type	1985	1984	Percent Change
Residential	790,977	777,654	1.7
Commercial	608,968	578,281	5.3
Industrial	824,523	840,588	-1.9
Other	85,075	81,849	3.9
Total	**2,309,543**	**2,278,372**	**1.4**

Notes: These data are estimates. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Other sales include public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartment sales.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Table 42. Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers, 1981-1985
(Gigawatthours)

Year	Total	Residential Consumers	Commercial Consumers	Industrial Consumers	Other Consumers	Percent Change from Previous Year[1]
1985	2,309,543	790,977	608,968	824,523	85,075	1.4
1984	2,278,372	777,654	578,281	840,588	81,849	5.9
1983	2,150,955	750,948	543,788	775,999	80,219	3.1
1982	2,086,441	729,520	526,397	744,949	85,575	-2.8
1981	2,147,103	722,265	514,338	825,743	84,756	-

[1] Percent change from the previous year is based on the total column.

Notes: These data are estimates. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. U.S. total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC. Estimated sales are based on the sales by utilities in the sample. When the collected sample for that State reports a net loss, the State estimate of sales is negative.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Table 43. Sales of Electric Energy to Residential and Commercial Consumers by Census Division in 1985
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division	Residential		Commercial	
	Sales in 1985	Percent Change from 1984	Sales in 1985	Percent Change from 1984
New England	31,905	0.2	30,093	4.9
Middle Atlantic	82,329	-.6	84,104	7.5
East North Central	119,563	-.5	91,125	3.0
West North Central	64,996	.1	40,762	3.1
South Atlantic	161,567	3.7	111,111	6.8
East South Central	67,131	.4	40,544	7.8
West South Central	114,460	4.3	79,861	5.9
Mountain	44,430	3.6	37,705	5.2
Pacific Contiguous	101,258	2.0	90,738	3.5
Pacific Noncontiguous	3,338	.8	2,926	6.1
Total	**790,977**	**1.7**	**608,968**	**5.3**

Notes: These data are estimates. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. U.S. total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC. Estimated sales are based on the sales by utilities in the sample. When the collected sample for that State reports a net loss, the State estimate of sales is negative.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Table 44. Sales of Electric Energy to Industrial and Other Consumers by Census Division in 1985
(Gigawatthours)

Census Division	Industrial		Other	
	Sales in 1985	Percent Change from 1984	Sales in 1985	Percent Change from 1984
New England	25,783	0.3	2,219	-1.4
Middle Atlantic	87,685	-4.8	14,788	6.3
East North Central	181,140	2.1	16,474	3.2
West North Central	58,162	-.3	5,404	2.6
South Atlantic	128,860	1.4	14,959	6.1
East South Central	71,154	-10.1	4,341	-.2
West South Central	126,932	-4.5	13,131	2.1
Mountain	46,150	3.1	4,295	4.7
Pacific Contiguous	94,619	-4.5	9,218	4.6
Pacific Noncontiguous	3,838	-1.7	247	4.0
Total	**824,523**	**-1.9**	**85,075**	**3.9**

Notes: These data are estimates. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. U.S. total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC. Estimated sales are based on the sales by utilities in the sample. When the collected sample for that State reports a net loss, the State estimate of sales is negative.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Table 45. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Census Division and State, 1981-1985
(Gigawatthours)

Residential Sales

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**31,905**	**31,846**	**30,613**	**29,704**	**29,338**
Connecticut	9,059	9,001	8,767	8,505	8,614
Maine	3,459	3,419	3,218	3,182	3,033
Massachusetts	13,126	12,954	12,436	11,986	11,684
New Hampshire	2,733	2,649	2,514	2,461	2,481
Rhode Island	1,982	1,959	1,913	1,832	1,817
Vermont	1,546	1,864	1,766	1,738	1,707
Middle Atlantic	**82,329**	**82,824**	**81,006**	**77,852**	**78,442**
New Jersey	17,073	17,100	16,869	15,759	16,026
New York	32,458	32,552	31,803	30,626	30,702
Pennsylvania	32,799	33,172	32,334	31,467	31,714
East North Central	**119,563**	**120,199**	**120,475**	**115,960**	**115,625**
Illinois	29,533	30,004	30,740	28,600	28,380
Indiana	19,822	20,176	19,931	19,307	19,118
Michigan	21,861	21,881	21,946	21,276	21,530
Ohio	33,618	33,662	33,418	32,798	32,863
Wisconsin	14,729	14,476	14,440	13,978	13,735
West North Central	**64,996**	**64,935**	**63,736**	**58,785**	**56,925**
Iowa	10,242	10,424	11,064	10,198	9,852
Kansas	8,121	8,224	8,368	7,746	7,600
Minnesota	13,544	13,295	13,392	12,773	12,281
Missouri	21,178	20,991	19,003	16,708	16,437
Nebraska	6,151	6,281	6,438	5,845	5,801
North Dakota	3,080	3,011	2,702	2,900	2,651
South Dakota	2,680	2,708	2,769	2,616	2,503
South Atlantic	**161,567**	**155,777**	**151,647**	**144,794**	**146,466**
Delaware	1,633	1,628	1,546	1,466	1,443
Florida	52,530	48,831	47,280	45,126	46,139
Georgia	21,816	20,971	20,726	20,147	20,207
Maryland/DC	15,690	15,260	14,698	13,585	13,398
North Carolina	26,154	26,385	25,237	24,007	24,928
South Carolina	13,654	13,622	13,819	13,493	13,067
Virginia	23,240	22,167	21,588	20,343	20,579
West Virginia	6,849	6,913	6,754	6,625	6,705
East South Central	**67,131**	**66,840**	**64,692**	**63,794**	**63,854**
Alabama	**16,828**	**16,573**	**15,814**	**15,782**	**15,912**
Kentucky	14,504	14,561	14,461	13,697	13,700
Mississippi	10,347	10,019	9,659	9,677	9,611
Tennessee	25,453	25,687	24,758	24,639	24,631
West South Central	**114,460**	**109,771**	**101,119**	**101,477**	**97,000**
Arkansas	**9,046**	**8,897**	**8,798**	**8,617**	**8,426**
Louisiana	19,175	18,549	17,351	17,989	17,601
Oklahoma	15,278	15,139	14,644	14,138	13,351
Texas	70,961	67,185	60,326	60,733	57,621
Mountain	**44,430**	**42,880**	**40,099**	**39,050**	**37,008**
Arizona	**11,912**	**11,018**	**10,427**	**9,503**	**9,530**
Colorado	10,352	10,143	9,513	9,064	8,498
Idaho	5,800	5,712	5,212	5,499	5,148
Montana	3,505	3,386	3,097	3,178	2,906
Nevada	4,102	4,039	3,662	3,782	3,501
New Mexico	2,837	2,729	2,569	2,419	2,355
Utah	4,026	3,954	3,804	3,785	3,436
Wyoming	1,896	1,901	1,816	1,820	1,633
Pacific Contiguous	**101,258**	**99,271**	**94,254**	**94,855**	**94,455**
California	**57,631**	**56,863**	**53,873**	**51,872**	**52,798**
Oregon	13,783	13,515	13,116	13,825	13,182
Washington	29,844	28,892	27,266	29,157	28,475
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,338**	**3,311**	**3,308**	**3,250**	**3,152**
Alaska	**1,448**	**1,451**	**1,453**	**1,408**	**1,228**
Hawaii	1,890	1,860	1,854	1,842	1,924
Total	**790,977**	**777,654**	**750,948**	**729,520**	**722,265**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Commercial Sales

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**30,093**	**28,686**	**26,633**	**25,190**	**24,566**
Connecticut	8,685	8,259	7,822	7,406	7,211
Maine	2,280	2,196	1,722	1,627	1,578
Massachusetts	14,789	14,115	13,225	12,544	12,300
New Hampshire	1,494	1,417	1,295	1,175	1,084
Rhode Island	1,963	1,886	1,797	1,709	1,702
Vermont	883	811	773	727	690
Middle Atlantic	**84,104**	**78,242**	**74,615**	**72,081**	**71,115**
New Jersey	20,570	19,315	18,176	17,263	16,827
New York	40,049	36,102	34,749	33,624	33,408
Pennsylvania	23,484	22,825	21,690	21,194	20,880
East North Central	**91,125**	**88,491**	**84,602**	**82,167**	**81,382**
Illinois	28,331	27,833	26,376	25,652	25,647
Indiana	11,412	11,132	10,572	10,408	9,986
Michigan	16,217	15,631	14,980	14,443	14,555
Ohio	24,889	23,894	23,118	22,613	22,196
Wisconsin	10,277	10,001	9,556	9,051	8,998
West North Central	**40,762**	**39,521**	**36,812**	**35,546**	**34,366**
Iowa	6,164	6,080	6,012	5,884	5,792
Kansas	7,457	7,229	7,094	6,807	6,606
Minnesota	6,379	6,133	5,769	5,581	5,346
Missouri	14,128	13,496	11,710	11,224	10,833
Nebraska	4,325	4,303	4,100	3,902	3,768
North Dakota	1,169	1,148	1,030	1,094	993
South Dakota	1,139	1,132	1,098	1,053	1,028
South Atlantic	**111,111**	**104,082**	**98,167**	**94,593**	**90,850**
Delaware	1,635	1,566	1,393	1,304	1,277
Florida	35,886	33,059	30,970	29,568	27,853
Georgia	15,091	13,807	12,915	12,658	12,040
Maryland/DC	13,183	12,820	12,122	11,581	11,284
North Carolina	16,967	16,308	15,249	14,688	14,455
South Carolina	8,715	8,242	8,185	8,061	7,423
Virginia	15,178	13,969	13,222	12,716	12,592
West Virginia	4,456	4,312	4,111	4,017	3,926
East South Central	**40,544**	**37,625**	**36,871**	**35,878**	**34,987**
Alabama	**9,997**	**9,298**	**8,765**	**8,613**	**8,413**
Kentucky	8,064	7,666	7,469	7,179	6,988
Mississippi	5,948	5,538	5,353	5,260	5,144
Tennessee	16,535	15,123	15,283	14,826	14,442
West South Central	**79,861**	**75,417**	**69,788**	**67,711**	**64,634**
Arkansas	**5,058**	**4,764**	**4,530**	**4,442**	**4,363**
Louisiana	11,576	10,942	10,007	9,959	9,594
Oklahoma	9,832	9,471	8,967	8,671	8,024
Texas	53,395	50,239	46,284	44,638	42,654
Mountain	**37,705**	**35,831**	**33,435**	**32,048**	**29,702**
Arizona	**10,044**	**9,356**	**8,715**	**8,271**	**8,091**
Colorado	11,578	11,017	10,261	9,542	7,656
Idaho	4,650	4,287	4,091	4,349	4,581
Montana	2,521	2,687	2,334	2,180	2,045
Nevada	1,744	1,677	1,601	1,573	1,513
New Mexico	2,662	2,574	2,414	2,286	2,237
Utah	2,954	2,752	2,604	2,483	2,307
Wyoming	1,553	1,482	1,416	1,361	1,271
Pacific Contiguous	**90,738**	**87,628**	**80,808**	**79,198**	**80,790**
California	**64,867**	**63,259**	**57,904**	**56,383**	**58,292**
Oregon	9,285	8,868	8,497	8,625	8,544
Washington	16,586	15,502	14,407	14,190	13,954
Pacific Noncontiguous	**2,926**	**2,759**	**2,057**	**1,986**	**1,946**
Alaska	**1,438**	**1,282**	**681**	**642**	**566**
Hawaii	1,488	1,477	1,375	1,345	1,380
Total	**608,968**	**578,281**	**543,788**	**526,397**	**514,338**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)

(Gigawatthours)

Industrial Sales

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**25,783**	**25,700**	**24,305**	**22,928**	**23,628**
Connecticut	6,316	6,429	6,067	5,878	6,318
Maine	4,402	4,326	4,302	3,714	3,419
Massachusetts	9,763	9,782	9,046	8,655	8,956
New Hampshire	2,668	2,533	2,414	2,345	2,421
Rhode Island	1,345	1,377	1,266	1,185	1,342
Vermont	1,290	1,253	1,210	1,152	1,172
Middle Atlantic	**87,885**	**92,273**	**87,851**	**85,997**	**95,148**
New Jersey	15,640	15,708	15,380	15,233	16,311
New York	29,658	32,455	31,424	30,484	32,240
Pennsylvania	42,588	44,110	41,047	40,280	46,596
East North Central	**181,140**	**177,378**	**153,470**	**142,355**	**163,432**
Illinois	40,813	39,656	32,349	30,434	33,700
Indiana	31,836	31,911	30,447	28,347	30,601
Michigan	33,253	32,558	30,153	27,599	30,858
Ohio	59,997	58,132	46,290	42,565	54,209
Wisconsin	15,241	15,121	14,232	13,410	14,064
West North Central	**58,162**	**58,332**	**51,930**	**49,382**	**53,957**
Iowa	9,723	9,999	9,507	9,321	9,750
Kansas	7,501	7,469	6,780	6,872	7,484
Minnesota	17,696	17,920	15,909	14,269	16,034
Missouri	15,748	15,557	12,908	12,441	13,878
Nebraska	3,996	3,907	3,665	3,462	3,881
North Dakota	2,003	2,002	1,773	1,736	1,677
South Dakota	1,496	1,479	1,388	1,280	1,253
South Atlantic	**128,860**	**127,090**	**119,516**	**114,314**	**120,590**
Delaware	2,468	2,433	2,462	2,136	2,309
Florida	16,709	16,254	15,019	14,654	16,105
Georgia	22,081	21,369	19,737	18,960	19,379
Maryland/DC	18,341	17,851	16,614	16,154	17,066
North Carolina	26,349	26,479	24,623	22,575	24,700
South Carolina	18,999	18,822	18,658	17,622	18,016
Virginia	13,516	13,226	12,733	12,300	11,931
West Virginia	10,398	10,657	9,669	9,913	11,083
East South Central	**71,154**	**79,106**	**79,631**	**77,168**	**91,197**
Alabama	**22,183**	**23,087**	**19,832**	**19,962**	**24,835**
Kentucky	14,606	17,004	23,323	24,377	27,364
Mississippi	8,820	8,977	8,052	7,374	7,928
Tennessee	25,545	30,036	28,424	25,455	31,070
West South Central	**126,932**	**132,926**	**123,321**	**119,659**	**126,661**
Arkansas	**8,486**	**10,338**	**9,301**	**8,627**	**10,055**
Louisiana	24,065	25,300	23,835	24,694	26,318
Oklahoma	11,322	11,093	10,557	10,284	10,383
Texas	83,058	85,595	79,629	76,055	79,905
Mountain	**46,150**	**44,752**	**40,913**	**41,434**	**47,210**
Arizona	**9,444**	**8,860**	**7,912**	**8,071**	**10,033**
Colorado	5,007	4,919	4,045	4,680	6,921
Idaho	5,995	6,328	6,270	5,979	6,567
Montana	5,623	5,229	4,217	4,759	5,848
Nevada	5,489	5,255	4,849	4,880	4,777
New Mexico	2,906	2,852	2,778	2,934	3,212
Utah	6,612	6,466	6,040	5,399	5,451
Wyoming	5,074	4,843	4,801	4,730	4,402
Pacific Contiguous	**94,619**	**99,125**	**90,590**	**87,383**	**99,654**
California	**51,783**	**50,813**	**48,153**	**47,300**	**49,551**
Oregon	11,171	13,429	11,613	11,847	15,376
Washington	31,665	34,883	30,824	28,236	34,726
Pacific Noncontiguous	**3,838**	**3,905**	**4,471**	**4,329**	**4,267**
Alaska	**559**	**597**	**1,185**	**1,081**	**997**
Hawaii	3,279	3,308	3,286	3,248	3,270
Total	**824,523**	**840,588**	**775,999**	**744,949**	**825,743**

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Other Sales

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**2,219**	**2,250**	**2,231**	**2,164**	**2,182**
Connecticut	478	425	350	310	314
Maine	182	194	195	204	210
Massachusetts	1,168	1,234	1,295	1,265	1,224
New Hampshire	40	47	48	48	98
Rhode Island	184	185	181	174	176
Vermont	167	165	162	163	161
Middle Atlantic	**14,788**	**13,911**	**13,619**	**13,383**	**13,481**
New Jersey	481	488	498	497	471
New York	12,621	11,762	11,522	11,245	11,336
Pennsylvania	1,686	1,662	1,599	1,641	1,673
East North Central	**16,474**	**15,965**	**15,441**	**16,020**	**15,728**
Illinois	8,295	8,007	7,634	7,703	7,497
Indiana	864	901	828	882	846
Michigan	2,223	2,195	2,196	2,317	2,267
Ohio	4,215	4,116	3,994	3,954	3,888
Wisconsin	876	746	789	1,165	1,230
West North Central	**5,404**	**5,266**	**5,173**	**5,384**	**5,363**
Iowa	1,233	1,092	1,170	967	988
Kansas	329	339	338	403	546
Minnesota	900	939	938	1,274	1,110
Missouri	1,692	1,668	1,537	1,542	1,538
Nebraska	810	788	786	763	756
North Dakota	274	268	235	253	250
South Dakota	166	171	169	182	175
South Atlantic	**14,959**	**14,095**	**13,498**	**13,245**	**12,914**
Delaware	131	165	153	157	150
Florida	3,539	3,314	3,219	3,191	3,081
Georgia	985	895	865	844	809
Maryland/DC	957	911	866	872	866
North Carolina	1,489	1,363	1,108	1,072	1,226
South Carolina	1,138	1,083	1,109	1,096	981
Virginia	6,579	6,225	6,000	5,812	5,646
West Virginia	141	140	178	202	155
East South Central	**4,341**	**4,347**	**4,119**	**4,099**	**4,160**
Alabama	**656**	**690**	**674**	**694**	**718**
Kentucky	2,150	2,121	1,908	1,838	1,766
Mississippi	610	631	636	663	695
Tennessee	925	905	900	904	982
West South Central	**13,131**	**12,861**	**12,387**	**12,043**	**11,767**
Arkansas	**474**	**585**	**569**	**592**	**451**
Louisiana	3,993	4,249	4,073	4,051	4,116
Oklahoma	2,982	2,862	2,801	2,701	2,601
Texas	5,682	5,166	4,945	4,699	4,599
Mountain	**4,295**	**4,102**	**3,897**	**4,297**	**4,757**
Arizona	**1,009**	**1,019**	**829**	**1,017**	**1,172**
Colorado	327	335	348	406	704
Idaho	204	216	232	289	287
Montana	173	164	166	159	157
Nevada	408	362	353	333	522
New Mexico	1,165	1,050	1,056	1,208	1,062
Utah	836	786	746	723	692
Wyoming	174	170	168	162	162
Pacific Contiguous	**9,218**	**8,816**	**9,627**	**14,747**	**14,208**
California	**4,486**	**4,262**	**5,269**	**10,288**	**9,774**
Oregon	469	489	504	494	543
Washington	4,264	4,065	3,853	3,966	3,892
Pacific Noncontiguous	**247**	**237**	**228**	**193**	**196**
Alaska	182	**171**	**163**	**130**	**124**
Hawaii	65	66	65	63	71
Total	85,075	81,849	80,219	85,575	84,756

See notes and footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by Census Division and State, 1981-1985 (Continued)
(Gigawatthours)

Total Sales

Census Division and State	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
New England	**90,000**	**88,481**	**83,782**	**79,985**	**79,713**
Connecticut	24,538	24,114	23,006	22,099	22,457
Maine	10,323	10,135	9,437	8,727	8,239
Massachusetts	38,845	38,085	36,002	34,450	34,164
New Hampshire	6,935	6,645	6,270	6,029	6,084
Rhode Island	5,473	5,409	5,157	4,900	5,037
Vermont	3,886	4,093	3,911	3,780	3,731
Middle Atlantic	**269,105**	**267,250**	**257,092**	**249,313**	**258,185**
New Jersey	53,764	52,611	50,924	48,752	49,635
New York	114,786	112,870	109,498	105,979	107,686
Pennsylvania	100,556	101,769	96,670	94,582	100,864
East North Central	**408,301**	**402,033**	**373,989**	**356,503**	**376,167**
Illinois	106,971	105,500	97,098	92,389	95,224
Indiana	63,934	64,120	61,778	58,943	60,551
Michigan	73,554	72,265	69,276	65,635	69,210
Ohio	122,719	119,804	106,820	101,930	113,155
Wisconsin	41,124	40,344	39,018	37,604	38,027
West North Central	**169,324**	**168,053**	**157,651**	**149,098**	**150,611**
Iowa	27,363	27,596	27,753	26,369	26,382
Kansas	23,408	23,260	22,579	21,828	22,235
Minnesota	38,519	38,287	36,008	33,898	34,771
Missouri	52,746	51,712	45,157	41,916	42,686
Nebraska	15,282	15,278	14,989	13,972	14,006
North Dakota	6,525	6,430	5,739	5,983	5,571
South Dakota	5,481	5,490	5,425	5,131	4,960
South Atlantic	**416,496**	**401,044**	**382,828**	**366,946**	**370,820**
Delaware	5,867	5,791	5,553	5,063	5,180
Florida	108,665	101,458	96,488	92,539	93,177
Georgia	59,972	57,042	54,243	52,609	52,434
Maryland/DC	48,171	46,842	44,299	42,192	42,614
North Carolina	70,959	70,535	66,218	62,343	65,309
South Carolina	42,507	41,769	41,771	40,272	39,487
Virginia	58,513	55,586	53,543	51,172	50,748
West Virginia	21,844	22,022	20,712	20,756	21,869
East South Central	**183,169**	**187,918**	**185,312**	**180,939**	**194,199**
Alabama	**49,662**	**49,649**	**45,087**	**45,051**	**49,878**
Kentucky	39,325	41,352	47,161	47,091	49,819
Mississippi	25,725	25,166	23,699	22,974	23,377
Tennessee	68,457	71,751	69,366	65,824	71,125
West South Central	**334,384**	**330,974**	**306,616**	**300,889**	**300,062**
Arkansas	**23,064**	**24,584**	**23,198**	**22,277**	**23,295**
Louisiana	59,809	59,639	55,266	56,694	57,629
Oklahoma	39,415	38,565	36,969	35,794	34,358
Texas	213,096	208,185	191,183	186,124	184,779
Mountain	**132,580**	**127,565**	**118,344**	**116,828**	**118,679**
Arizona	**32,409**	**30,252**	**27,883**	**26,863**	**28,826**
Colorado	27,264	26,414	24,167	23,692	23,779
Idaho	16,649	16,542	15,806	16,117	16,583
Montana	11,822	11,466	9,813	10,276	10,956
Nevada	11,742	11,332	10,465	10,568	10,314
New Mexico	9,570	9,204	8,816	8,847	8,867
Utah	14,428	13,958	13,194	12,391	11,886
Wyoming	8,696	8,396	8,200	8,073	7,468
Pacific Contiguous	**295,833**	**294,840**	**275,278**	**276,163**	**289,108**
California	**178,767**	**175,197**	**165,199**	**165,843**	**170,414**
Oregon	34,708	36,301	33,730	34,791	37,645
Washington	82,359	83,342	76,349	75,549	81,048
Pacific Noncontiguous	**10,349**	**10,212**	**10,063**	**9,758**	**9,561**
Alaska	**3,627**	**3,502**	**3,482**	**3,261**	**2,915**
Hawaii	6,721	6,711	6,581	6,497	6,646
Total	**2,309,543**	**2,278,372**	**2,150,955**	**2,086,441**	**2,147,103**

Notes: These data are estimates. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. U.S. total includes all 50 States and Washington, DC. Estimated sales are based on the sales by utilities in the sample. When the collected sample for that State reports a net loss, the State estimate of sales is negative.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," and predecessor forms.

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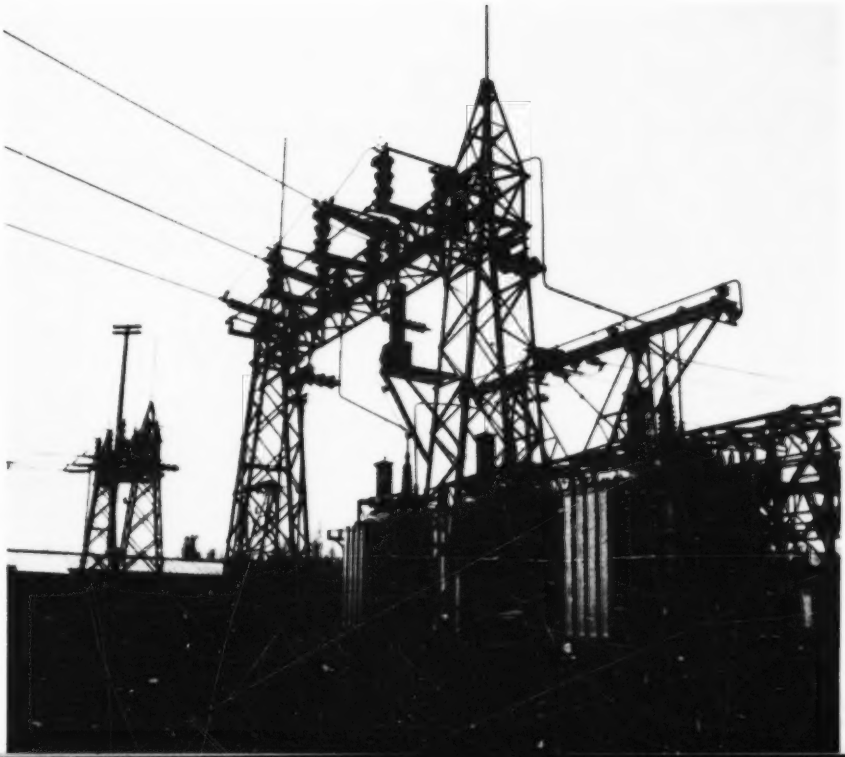

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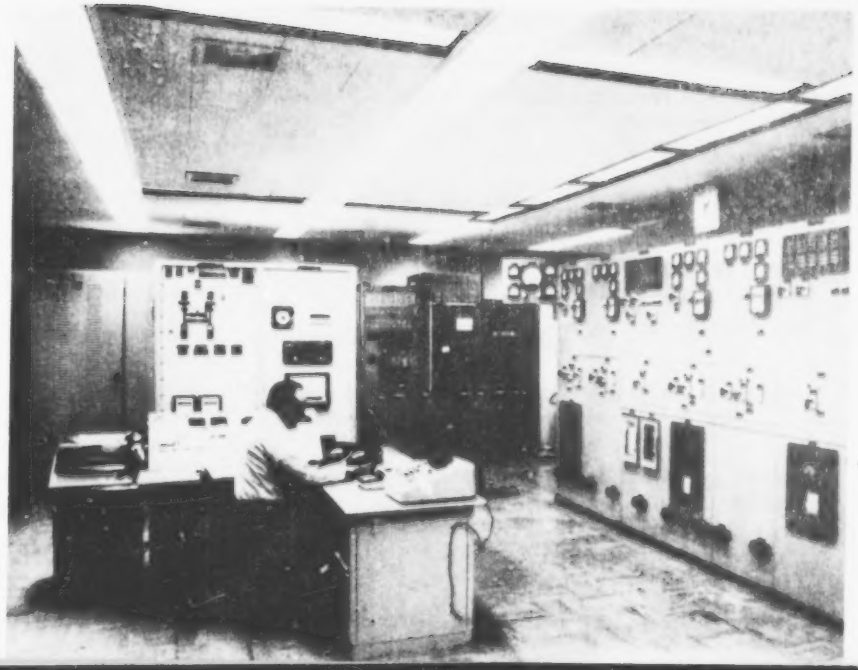
Technical Notes



1. Sources of Data

The Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF) is responsible for routine data improvement and quality assurance activities. All operations of this office are done in accordance with formal standards established by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). These standards are the measuring rod necessary for quality statistics. Data improvement efforts include verification of data-keyed input by automatic computerized methods, editing by subject matter specialists, and follow-up on nonrespondents. Completed forms received by the CNEAF office are sorted, screened for completeness of reported information, and keyed onto computer tapes for storage and transfer to random access data bases for computer processing. The information coded on the computer tapes is manually spot checked against the forms to certify accuracy of the tapes. To ensure the quality standards established by EIA, algorithms have been designed and implemented, that use the past history of data values in the data base, to check data input for errors automatically(3,7). The possibility of erroneous entries in the data bases is automatically reduced over time as the statistical variables are updated. Data values that fall outside the range prescribed in the algorithm are checked by telephoning respondents to correct the problems. Computerized respondent data files are checked to identify those who fail to respond to the survey. By law, nonrespondents may be fined or otherwise penalized for not filing an EIA data form. Before invoking the law, EIA tries to obtain the required information by encouraging cooperation of nonrespondents.

The CNEAF office supports the quality assurance efforts of the data collectors by providing advisory reviews of the structure of information requirements, and of proposed designs for new and revised data collection forms and systems. The actual performance of working data collection systems are also validated, once implemented.

A brief summary of the history of the forms and data collected and published in the *Electric Power Annual* is presented below.

1.1. Form EIA-759 - Monthly Power Plant Report

Summary Statement of the Form EIA-759 Primary Purpose

The Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," (see Section 5) collects monthly data from all electric utilities on installed nameplate capacity, net generation, consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas, and end-of-the-month stocks of coal and petroleum for each plant by prime mover and fuel type combination.

The Form EIA-759 replaced the FPC Form 4 in January 1982.

Instrument and Design History

The Bureau of the Census collected and published the results of the 5-year censuses from 1902 to 1937 on the electric light and power industries and some data on industrial production of electricity.

For the years 1920-1936, the Geological Survey collected, compiled, and published data on installed nameplate capacity and net generation of electric utilities. In 1936, this activity was turned over to the Federal Power Commission (FPC), which implemented the Form 4 system. The Federal Power Act, Sections 311 and 312, and FPC Order 141 define the legislative authority to collect power production data.

Data Processing

Data are collected and processed by the staff of the Data Systems Branch. Approximately 4 working days before the end of the month, the preprinted forms are mailed along with a return envelope. The due date for the completed forms is the 10th of the month following the reporting month. The staff manually edits and compares the completed forms with the mailing list, checking for changes of address. Respondents are telephoned for correction or clarification of any apparently unusual data. When 100 percent of total U.S. installed nameplate capacity is represented by the reported data, tables and text are generated for the various publications. Following EIA approval of the *Electric Power Monthly*(5) publication, the data are made available for public use either in custom computer runs requested by individuals, data tapes, or in the publications themselves on a cost-recovery basis.

Presentation

Data from the Form EIA-759 are summarized in this publication, as well as the *Electric Power Monthly*(5), the *Electric Power Quarterly*(6), the *Monthly Energy Review*(9), and the *Annual Energy Review*(2).

These reports present aggregate totals for electric utilities by U.S. totals, North American Electric Reliability Council Division, and Census Division.

Information Collected

The data items supplied each month by all electric utility respondents are:

Monthly net generation by prime mover: hydroelectric, steam, internal combustion, gas turbine, combined cycle (steam), combined cycle (gas turbine), and wind.

Monthly net generation by fuel type: water, wood, waste, light oil, heavy oil (first collected in 1980), anthracite, coke, bituminous coal, lignite, petroleum (prior to 1980), and natural gas.

In addition, electric utilities operating fossil-fuel plants must report:

Monthly fuel consumption: light oil (1980), heavy oil (1980), petroleum (prior to 1980), anthracite, coke, bituminous coal, lignite, and natural gas.

End-of-month on-site fuel stocks: light oil (1980), heavy oil (1980), petroleum (prior to 1980), anthracite, coke, bituminous coal, and lignite.

1.2. FERC Form 423 - Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants

Summary Statement of the FERC Form 423 Primary Purpose

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," (see Section 5) is a monthly record of each fuel purchase delivered to electric power generation plants with a fossil-fuel steam-electric installed nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or larger.

The FERC Form 423 replaced the FPC Form 423 in January 1983. The FERC Form 423 eliminated peaking units, which were previously collected on the FPC Form 423. In addition, the installed nameplate capacity threshold changed from 25 megawatts to 50 megawatts. This reduction in coverage eliminated approximately 50 utilities and 250 plants. All historical FPC Form 423 data in this publication have been revised to reflect the new steam installed nameplate capacity threshold of 50 megawatts or larger reported on the FERC Form 423.

Instrument and Design History

On July 7, 1972, the FPC issued Order Number 453 enacting the New Code of Federal Regulations, Section 141.61, legally creating the Form 423. Originally, the form included only fossil-steam plants, but was amended in 1974 to include internal combustion and combustion turbines.

The FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," is submitted by approximately 230 electric utilities for each fossil-fueled plant having a total installed nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or larger. A 6-month supply of forms is mailed to respondents semiannually. Completed forms are due on or before the 45th day following the end of the reporting month.

Data Processing

Forms are mailed to respondents using a computerized mailing address file. Completed forms are manually logged in and edited before the data are keypunched for automatic data processing. The electric utility companies are telephoned to obtain data in cases of missing reports and to verify data when questions arise during editing. All respondents' reports are received each month before the final automated edit of the submitted data. New plants are added to the FERC Form 423 System when respondents indicate the addition of a new plant.

An edit program checks the data for errors not found during manual editing. Following verification of the data, computer printouts of aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the publication. After the *Electric Power Monthly*(5) is cleared by EIA, the data become available for public use in either custom computer runs, data tapes, or in the publications themselves on a cost-recovery basis.

Presentation

Data from the FERC Form 423 are summarized in this publication, as well as the *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants - Annual*(4), *Electric Power Monthly*(5), the *Electric Power Quarterly*(6), and the *Monthly Energy Review*(9).

Information Collected

The data items supplied each month by all electric utilities for each plant are:

Plant type: fossil-fired steam turbine.

Purchase type (Spot): purchase for which the cost is negotiated for one delivery.

Purchase type (Contract): purchase for which the cost of deliveries is negotiated in advance for a term of more than one delivery.

Fuel type (Coal): anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, petroleum coke.

Fuel type (Petroleum): Fuel Oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, crude, topped crude, kerosene, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gas.

Fuel type (Gas): natural gas, synthetic natural gas, liquefied natural gas, refinery gas, blast-furnace gas, coke-oven gas.

Fuel type (Other Fuels): methanol, or as specified by footnote.

Coal mines (Type): surface mined or underground mined.

Coal mines (District): State and Bureau of Mines (BOM) coal producing district.

Source (Coal): name of mine and county from which coal originated.

Source (Petroleum): supplier and refinery or port of entry.

Source (Gas): pipeline (supplier) or distributor, producing area by State, or port of entry.

Receipts: Fossil-fuel deliveries.

Receipts (Heat Content): average heat content.

Receipts (Sulfur Content): percentage by weight.

Receipts (Ash Content): percentage by weight.

Receipts (Cost): Cents per Million Btu.

1.3. Form EIA-101 - Monthly Electric Bill Data

Summary Statement of Form EIA-101 Primary Purpose

The Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data," (see Section 5) is used to report monthly electric bill data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for use in computing the Consumer Price and Producer Price Indexes. The form contains two schedules: Schedule 1 - Residential Electric Bill Data for BLS - Consumer Price Index; Schedule 2 - Commercial and Industrial Electric Bill Data for BLS - Producer Price Index.

Instrument and Design History

The FPC Form 3-P was implemented in 1940 by the Federal Power Commission. In October 1977, the processing of data on this form became the responsibility of the Energy Information Administration when the Federal Power Commission was merged into the Department of Energy. The Form 3-P expired June 30, 1978 and was replaced by the Form EIA-101.

Data Processing

The preprinted forms are mailed each month to approximately 158 electric utilities selected from the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by the BLS. The BLS determines all specifications for data to be included in computing the Consumer Price and Producer Price Indexes.

Data on this form are reported as of the 15th day of the reporting month. The completed forms are due in the CNEAF office by the 15th day of the reporting month. Upon receipt, the forms are manually logged in and the data are edited by the CNEAF office. The data are compared to data reported on the utility's rate schedules filed in this office. Nonrespondents are called and the data are received by telephone. All such telephone conversations include a request for submission of the appropriate form to this office. Any schedule showing a change in data from those of the previous month is copied and prepared for pickup by BLS personnel.

Presentation

Data reported on Form EIA-101 are verified using electric utilities' rate schedule files in this office. Using electric bill data reported on the Form EIA-101, a summary of retail prices for 40 major cities is published for the residential sector (500 kilowatthours of consumption), commercial sector (10,000 kilowatthours of consumption, 40-kilowatt demand), and industrial sector (200,000 kilowatthours of consumption, 500-kilowatt demand). Data reported on the Form EIA-101 are used principally by the BLS in computing the Consumer Price and Producer Price Indexes.

These data are available to the public after verification by BLS and clearance by EIA in the *Electric Power Monthly*(5).

1.4. Form EIA-826 - Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement

Summary Statement of Form EIA-826 Primary Purpose

The Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," (see Section 5) collects monthly data from privately owned electric utilities having annual revenues of $100 million or more and selected other utilities. The form provides financial data for the Department of Commerce to use in calculating the Gross National Product and construction costs. The electric sales data are used by the Federal Reserve Board in their economic analyses.

Instrument and Design History

The collection of electric sales, revenue, and income data began in the early 1940's and was established as FPC Form 5 by Order 141 in 1947. In 1980, the report was revised with only selected income items remaining and became the FERC Form 5. The Form EIA-826 replaced the FERC Form 5 in January 1983.

Data Processing

The printed forms are mailed each year to approximately 150 electric utilities selected on the basis of size and geographic location.

Data on this form are reported monthly, and the completed form is due in this office 40 days after the end of the reported month. Nonrespondents are called and the data are received by telephone. The data are edited and entered into the computer where additional checks are completed.

Information Collected

The data collected include consumers, sales, and revenues by subgroups: residential, commercial, industrial, other sales to ultimate consumers, and sales for resale.

Presentation

Following verification of the data, printouts of the aggregated data are produced for inclusion in the *Electric Power Monthly*(5). After the *Electric Power Monthly*(5) receives clearance from EIA, the data, tapes, and publications are available on a cost-recovery basis.

Reported sales on Form EIA-826 are aggregated over all sampled utilities and then multiplied by expansion factors to estimate State and sector levels. These factors are currently based on a compiled census of 1979 sales. For each State and sector, the factor equals the inverse of the Form EIA-826 sample coverage of annual sales. These factors are contained in Table 47.

2. Quality of Data

2.1. Data Editing System

Automated systems edit data from the form surveys on a monthly basis. The edit includes both deterministic checks, in which records are checked for the presence of required fields and their validity, and statistical checks, in which estimation techniques are used to validate data according to its behavior in the past and in comparison to other current fields. When all data have passed the edit process, the system builds monthly master files. These master files are used as input to the *Electric Power Monthly*(5).

2.2. Confidentiality of the Data

The data collected on the forms used for input to this report are not confidential.

2.3. Algorithms

For the following algorithms, SUM is an operator meaning summation.

Percent Difference

Percent Difference = ((x(t2)-x(t1))/|x(t1)|)*100, where x(t1) and x(t2) denote the quantity at year t1 and subsequent year t2, |x(t1)| denotes the absolute value of x(t1), and * denotes multiplication.

Average Annual Percentage Change

Average Annual Percentage Change = ((x(t2)/x(t1))**(1/n)-1)*100, where x(t1) and x(t2) denote the quantity at year t1 and subsequent year t2, n = t2-t1, ** denotes exponentiation, and * denotes multiplication. The average annual changes are calculated independently for the different levels of aggregation, using for example, years' values for net generation.

Form EIA-759

Data from the Form EIA-759 are submitted at the plant level. These data are then aggregated to provide geographic totals at the State, NERC Region, Census Division, and, U.S. levels or totals by type of plant. Consumption of fuel(s) are transformed from quantities (in short tons, barrels, or thousand cubic feet) to Btu at the plant level.

FERC Form 423

For the following algorithms:

1. For coal, "Receipts" units are tons, "Average Heat Content" units are Btu per pound and U = 2,000 pounds per ton;
2. For petroleum, "Receipts" units are barrels, "Average Heat Content" units are Btu per gallon and U = 42 gallons per barrel;
3. For gas, "Receipts" units are (Mcf), "Average Heat Content" units are Btu per cf and U = 1,000 cf/Mcf

Data from the FERC Form 423 are submitted at the plant level. These data are then aggregated to provide geographic totals at the NERC Region, State, Census Division, and U.S. levels.

For the following formula, summation is at the plant level. Receipts and Average Heat Content are at the plant level. For each geographic region, SUM represents the summation of all plants in that geographic region.

Total Btu

Total Btu = SUM(Receipts * Average Heat Content * U).

Weighted Average Btu

Weighted Average Btu = SUM(Receipts * Average Heat Content)/SUM(Receipts).

Weighted Average Cents per Million Btu

Weighted Average Cents per Million Btu = SUM(Receipts * Average Heat Content * Cost in Cents per Million Btu)/SUM(Receipts * Average Heat Content)

Weighted Average Dollars per Unit

For the following formula: "Unit" = short ton for coal, barrel for petroleum, and thousand cubic feet for gas.

Weighted Average Dollars per Unit = SUM(Receipts * Average Heat Content * U * Cost in Cents per Million Btu)/(SUM(Receipts) * 100 Cents/Dollar).

Form EIA-101

Retail Prices

If the prices for the 40 selected cities are arranged in a data set in ascending order, then:

Low = the first element of the data set

Median = the average of the 20th and 21st elements of the data set

High = the last element of the data set

Average Annual Retail Price (in Cents per kWh) = = (SUM(M)) * (100 Cents per Dollar)/(12K), where M is a monthly retail price data value in dollars per K, and K = 500, 10,000 and 20,000 kWh for residential, commercial, and industrial data, respectively.

Form EIA-826

In all formulas: R is residential, C is commercial, I is industrial, H is other, TUC is total to ultimate consumers, SFR is sales for resale, TS is total sales, RV is revenue value, and kWh is kilowatthours.

U.S. Aggregates

TUC = SUM (R+C+I+H).

TS = SUM (TUC+SFR).

Census Division Aggregates

TUC(CR) = SUM (R(CR)+C(CR)+I(CR)+H(CR)), where CR is Census Division.

State Aggregates

TUC(S) = SUM (R(S)+C(S)+I(S)+H(S)), where S is a State.

2.4. Rounding Rules for Data

Given an n digit number with r digits to the left of the decimal and d+t digits in the fraction part, with d being the place to which the number is to be rounded and t being the remaining digits which will be truncated, this number is rounded to r+d digits by adding 5 to the (r+d+1)th digit when the number is positive or by subtracting 5 when the number is negative. The t digits are then truncated at the (r+d+1)th digit. The symbol for a rounded number truncated to zero is (*).

2.5. Average Heat Content Factor Table

Consumption values in Btu in Tables 11 and 13 were obtained using Form EIA-759 consumption data. The FERC Form 423 (Table 48) heat content values were used to convert these data into Btu. Heat content values are applied to the NERC level consumption aggregates. It should be noted that the respondents to FERC Form 423 are a sample of all generating plants (steam plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or larger), while Form EIA-759 respondents are all generating plants. Thus, the results are subject to errors due to any nonrepresentativeness of the FERC Form 423 sample.

2.6. Data Correction Procedure

The CNEAF office has adopted the following policy with respect to the revision and correction of data published in Energy Data Reports and made available in a machine format:

1. All data collected by this office (excluding secondary source data) will be published as preliminary data when first appearing in an energy data report.
2. The next publication of the data will be in final form at which point the data base is closed.

3. Revisions or corrections will be made only in the event a substantial (greater than 1 percent) reporting change is received or a substantial (greater than 1 percent) error is discovered.
4. Revisions or corrections to published secondary source data will be made if and when the organization from which the data were received revises or corrects the data.
5. No revisions will be made without the approval of the Director, Electric Power Division.

3. Use of the Glossary

The terms in the glossary have been defined for general use. Restrictions on the definitions as used in these data collection systems are included in each definition when necessary to define the terms as they are used in this report.

4. Obtaining Copies of Data

Upon EIA approval of the *Electric Power Monthly*(5), the data become available for public use in computer listings on a cost-recovery basis. Computer listings are obtained by submitting a written request with a check for $25.00, payable to the U.S. Treasury, to the following address:

National Energy Information Center, EI-20
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building
Room 1F-048
Washington, D C 20585
(202) 252-8800

These data are also available monthly on machine-readable tapes. Tapes may be purchased by using Visa, Master Card, or American Express cards as well as money orders or checks payable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Purchasers may also use NTIS and GPO depository accounts. Single issues on tape sell for $140 each, while standing orders for a title sell for $120 per tape, on a subscription basis. To place an order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
(703) 487-4650

Table 46. Sources of Data and Coverage of Sources

Section of Publication	Sources of Data	Coverage	Reporting Cycle	EIA Technical Contacts
Net Generation Fuel Consumption Fuel Stocks	Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"	All electric utilities with generating plants, accounting for 100 percent of electric utility generation	Monthly	Melvin Johnson (202)252-6520
Fuel Receipts Fuel Cost	FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"	Fossil-fuel plants with an installed nameplate capacity of 50 MW or larger	Monthly	Kenneth McClevey (202)252-5310
Retail Prices	Form EIA-101, "Monthly Electric Bill Data" for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics- Consumer and Producer Price Indexes	Retail Electric Bills in major U.S. cities for representative amounts of electricity consumed in residential, commercial, and industrial service	Monthly	Deborah Bolden (202)252-8952
Sales	Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"	Privately owned utilities with revenues over $100 million and selected other utilities, accounting for approximately 83 percent of the industry	Monthly	Charlene Harris-Russell (202)252-2028

Table 47. Expansion Factors Used in Estimating Electric Sales with 1985 Form EIA-826 Data

State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other
Alabama	1.159449	1.079007	1.026773	1.460325
Alaska	1.804301	2.742846	2.988754	3.179267
Arizona	1.059411	1.055247	1.311309	1.044705
Arkansas	1.907485	1.547544	1.363445	1.444947
California	1.164932	1.095012	1.224171	1.843604
Colorado	2.209254	1.444989	1.773542	1.709790
Connecticut	1.094677	1.075858	1.162123	1.455751
Delaware	1.152238	1.146158	1.093218	4.838354
Florida	1.152679	1.118544	1.096878	1.136704
Georgia	1.686790	1.195883	1.101167	2.097348
Hawaii	1.346150	1.316825	1.189631	1.403510
Idaho	1.299421	1.195882	1.410990	8.038219
Illinois	1.165607	1.106703	1.092102	1.230809
Indiana	1.364645	1.128204	1.259965	1.644799
Iowa	1.708826	1.279100	1.324975	2.151702
Kansas	1.687207	1.548625	1.459643	1.801943
Kentucky	1.415851	1.158370	1.294975	1.045825
Louisiana	1.129673	1.004748	0.851416	1.049202
Maine	1.296878	1.316096	1.338867	4.400321
Maryland & DC	1.111755	1.031168	1.032643	1.156049
Massachusetts	1.212499	1.129648	1.336301	2.174377
Michigan	1.148510	1.131720	1.167363	1.930520
Minnesota	2.161259	1.713977	1.164828	2.165956
Mississippi	1.333030	1.075337	1.137127	1.173691
Missouri	1.580429	1.019648	1.367374	3.127783
Montana	1.615583	1.309744	1.075173	1.384223
Nebraska	1.849109	1.386845	1.617119	2.166165
Nevada	1.005304	1.017598	1.354148	1.216362
New Hampshire	1.380295	1.594380	1.165002	1.622810
New Jersey	1.038070	1.024748	1.031025	1.035506
New Mexico	2.131890	1.508487	3.742121	5.682182
New York	1.032584	1.017922	1.021453	1.154409
North Carolina	1.495414	1.238393	1.243948	1.411826
North Dakota	1.968851	1.438099	1.219757	1.913211
Ohio	1.140381	1.061909	1.026763	1.099987
Oklahoma	1.491005	1.248713	1.302737	1.538141
Oregon	1.371782	1.239158	1.285296	3.591116
Pennsylvania	1.072568	1.031398	1.013032	1.167052
Rhode Island	1.343716	1.325284	1.734573	2.227815
South Carolina	1.512025	1.255216	1.205231	2.153294
South Dakota	4.112655	3.199839	2.720274	5.964266
Tennessee	1.019759	1.016201	1.057672	1.025777
Texas	1.238405	1.161255	1.111613	1.138226
Utah	1.108654	0.972444	0.917602	1.436451
Vermont	2.332983	4.214878	1.843653	1.584215
Virginia	1.175262	1.084690	1.103082	1.050086
Washington	1.798719	1.580761	1.275393	2.891980
West Virginia	1.093839	1.108531	1.164039	2.293450
Wisconsin	1.268257	1.093939	1.217760	1.409415
Wyoming	2.215076	1.603104	1.539089	5.170827

Source: Federal Power Commission Forms 1, 1M, 12 and Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," and predecessor forms.

Table 48. Average Heat Content of Fossil Fuels at Steam-Electric Plants of 50-Megawatt Installed Nameplate Capacity or Larger, 1981-1985

North American Electric Reliability Council Region, Alaska, and Hawaii	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
			Coal (Btu per ton)		
ECAR	23,340,297	23,382,106	23,530,964	23,377,237	23,101,816
ERCOT	14,294,802	14,215,457	14,444,708	14,572,862	14,655,703
MAAC	24,895,689	24,853,136	24,756,479	24,475,061	24,379,484
MAIN	20,925,975	21,094,342	20,858,456	20,929,577	20,765,252
MAPP (U.S.)	16,023,514	16,116,751	16,119,120	16,282,745	16,239,446
NPCC (U.S.)	25,831,159	25,71[illegible],099	25,668,884	25,453,480	24,898,074
SERC	24,297,721	24,256,094	24,223,508	24,068,599	23,946,880
SPP	17,736,211	17,981,307	18,069,306	18,097,299	18,159,333
WSCC (U.S.)	19,129,493	19,004,492	19,372,926	19,294,572	19,221,699
Contiguous U.S.	**20,960,249**	**21,104,024**	**21,135,076**	**21,200,735**	**21,085,811**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**20,960,249**	**21,104,024**	**21,135,076**	**21,200,735**	**21,085,811**
			Total Petroleum (Btu per barrel)		
ECAR	5,885,307	6,106,262	6,078,868	6,010,704	6,031,703
ERCOT	5,949,187	6,000,226	5,945,065	6,022,791	6,068,355
MAAC	6,235,522	6,238,688	6,237,552	6,213,138	6,189,597
MAIN	6,291,286	6,317,079	6,279,628	6,305,781	6,242,010
MAPP (U.S.)	5,821,568	5,822,700	5,797,555	5,842,745	5,881,730
NPCC (U.S.)	6,305,252	6,281,257	6,262,319	6,253,503	6,237,236
SERC	6,301,008	6,304,890	6,318,727	6,303,273	6,271,348
SPP	5,959,989	6,002,225	6,033,499	6,229,853	6,248,882
WSCC (U.S.)	6,134,142	6,103,768	6,201,287	6,199,370	6,151,860
Contiguous U.S.	**6,273,519**	**6,264,915**	**6,261,242**	**6,254,173**	**6,222,910**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	6,264,492	6,300,026	6,278,876	6,296,837	6,240,797
U.S. Total	**6,273,016**	**6,266,511**	**6,261,954**	**6,255,749**	**6,223,401**
			Total Gas (Btu per thousand cubic feet)		
ECAR	601,209	750,019	516,096	752,896	727,684
ERCOT	1,036,814	1,031,876	1,027,150	1,036,115	1,035,980
MAAC	1,044,998	1,036,654	1,037,328	1,033,114	1,036,724
MAIN	1,023,887	1,023,448	1,020,819	1,017,355	1,015,866
MAPP (U.S.)	998,260	1,002,004	1,004,824	1,001,262	972,933
NPCC (U.S.)	1,035,929	1,036,279	1,034,128	1,032,305	1,030,128
SERC	1,012,752	1,011,502	1,012,385	1,016,083	1,016,066
SPP	1,039,311	1,033,974	1,032,454	1,033,952	1,029,661
WSCC (U.S.)	1,051,057	1,050,072	1,047,661	1,051,633	1,053,982
Contiguous U.S.	**1,038,146**	**1,034,610**	**1,030,267**	**1,036,099**	**1,034,786**
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–
U.S. Total	**1,038,146**	**1,034,610**	**1,030,267**	**1,036,099**	**1,034,786**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and predecessor forms.

5. Survey Forms

MONTHLY POWER PLANT REPORT

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Form EIA-759

This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. Failure to respond may result in a criminal fine, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. Data reported on EIA-759 are not considered to be confidential.

Form Approved
OMB No. 1905-0130

Signature of the certifying official: _____
Title: _____
Contact Person: _____
Phone: _____

Instructions: See back of form for detailed instructions. Please submit by the 10th working day of the month. Verify all preprinted information and correct if required. For more information call:

REPORT FOR

UTILITY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

→ PLEASE RETURN THE TWO WHITE COPIES BY THE 10TH WORKING DAY OF THE MONTH ←

PLANT NAME AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PRIME MOVER TYPE AND FUEL TYPE	MAXIMUM INSTALLED NAMEPLATE CAPACITY KILOWATTS	NET GENERATION KILOWATTHOURS	FUEL FOR GENERATION INCLUDING STANDBY SERVICE (NEAREST WHOLE TONS or GAL. for Oil	
				CONSUMED DURING MONTH	STOCKS END OF MONTH

→ PLEASE REPORT CAPACITY CHANGES -- SEE INSTRUCTION D. ON BACK OF FORM FOR INFORMATION VERIFICATION ←

COMMENTS

Form EIA-759 — EIA (TWO WHITE COPIES--RESPONDENT (YELLOW COPY)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MONTHLY POWER PLANT REPORT

A. Purpose
Form EIA-759 is designed to collect information from all U.S. electric utilities on electric generation, fuel consumption, and end of month fuel stock. This report is required by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to carry out its responsibilities in accordance with Section 11 of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275).

B. Who Shall Submit
The Form EIA-759 shall be submitted by all U.S. electric utilities engaged in the production of electric power for public use. U.S. electric utilities include all investor-owned companies, municipals, cooperatives, power districts and state projects, and government-owned facilities located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

C. Where to Submit
The top white copies of the Form EIA-759 must be returned by the 10th working day of the month in the business reply envelope provided with the form or mailed to:

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration, EI-541
Mail Station: BE-079 Forrestal (Form EIA-759)
Washington, D.C. 20585

The yellow copy is for your files. Requests for further information, additional forms, or business reply envelopes may be directed to the above address; alternatively, you may call the telephone number printed on the front side of this form, under "Instructions".

D. Information Verification
All information provided in this form, including all preprinted information, must be true and accurate. If preprinted information at the top of the form (including utility name and address, contact, and phone number) is incorrect, draw a line through the incorrect entry, and provide the correct information. If preprinted information on the data lines (including plant name and identification number, prime mover type, fuel type, and maximum nameplate installed capacity) is incorrect, draw a line through the incorrect entry and enter the correct number(s) in the Comments Section at the bottom of the page, with an explanation. For capacity changes, please show details by unit name or number, with the reason(s) for the change and the status of that unit. If additional space is needed, please provide the information on a blank sheet of paper and attach it to the form.

E. Definitions
For reporting purposes, the following definitions should be used:

Cogeneration Prime Mover: A prime mover that produces electric energy and any other form of useful energy (such as steam, exhaust gas, or heat) which is used for industrial, commercial, or space heating purposes. The reported fuel consumption for a cogeneration prime mover should be only that portion of the total fuel consumption which is attributed to the generation of electric energy.

Combined Cycle Prime Mover: A prime mover that can be either gas turbine or steam. Electricity is generated in a process whereby one or more combustion turbines have exhaust gas that flows to a fired or unfired heat exchanger (waste heat boiler). Generation and fuel consumption must be reported separately for the two combined cycle prime mover types, gas turbine and steam.

Comments: Explanatory information, additions, deletions, or corrections.

Fuel Consumption: Amount of fuel used in generating electric energy, including fuel consumed for providing standby service, and oil or gas used for start up and or flame stabilization of steam electric plants. For cases where multiple fuels are used, a separate line on the data collection form must be used for each type of fuel. For the hydroelectric pumped storage prime mover, report energy for pumping in kWh.

Fuel Stock: A supply of fuel accumulated for future use, including coal, oil, and petroleum coke stocks at the plant site, in coal cars or barges at the plant site, and stocks held in central storage yards. Fuel stock quantity should include all fuel stocks at the end of the month. If fuel stock quantities cannot be assigned to plants because stock is held in central storage, a central storage site should be indicated in the Comments Section; in subsequent months, the central storage site will be preprinted.

Fuel Type: For reporting purposes, the allowable fuel types are as follows:

Anthracite Coal	Light Oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel)	Subbituminous Coal
Bituminous Coal	Natural Gas	Waste Heat (without supplemental firing)
Electricity (hydroelectric pumping energy)	Other Gas	Wood
Heavy Oil (fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, crude, and topped crude)	Petroleum Coke	Other
Lignite	Refuse	Not Applicable (i.e., used for nuclear, geothermal, etc.)

Maximum Installed Nameplate Capacity: The maximum installed nameplate rating expressed in kilowatts of the generator(s) associated with a prime mover. The kilowatt capacity of each prime mover should represent the manufacturer's maximum generator nameplate rating total at the end of the reporting month, exclusive of auxiliary or house generators. When a generator nameplate shows two or more kilowatt ratings, use the maximum kilowatt rating. If the maximum installed nameplate capacity is not given, use the kVA times the power factor. Do not use the maximum achievable capacity of the generator.

Net Generation: The total amount of electric energy produced, less use for plant operation or auxiliary equipment, expressed in kilowatthours. For pumped storage plants, the energy required for pumping is subtracted from the gross generation.

Plant Identification Number: The number assigned to the plant by the DOE person responsible for the form.

Plant Name: The name assigned to the plant by the utility.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine which drives an electric generator. For reporting purposes, prime mover represents the aggregation of all like equipment within a plant. The allowable prime mover types are as follows:

Compressed Air Energy Storage	Hydroelectric	Steam Cogeneration
Fuel Cell	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage	Steam Combined Cycle
Gas Turbine	Internal Combustion	Steam Geothermal
Gas Turbine Combined Cycle	Solar Photovoltaic	Steam Nuclear
Gas Turbine Steam	Solar Steam	Wind
Gas Turbine Shaft	Steam	Other

Form Approved
OMB No. 1902-0024

MONTHLY REPORT OF COST AND QUALITY OF FUELS FOR ELECTRIC PLANTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FERC FORM NO. 423

This report is mandatory under the Federal Power Act. Failure to comply may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by law. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission does not consider this report to be of a confidential nature.

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Purpose

This form collects data on cost and quality of fossil fuels delivered to generating plants which have a steam-electric generating capacity of 50 megawatts or greater. This data enables the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to perform its regulatory functions in accordance with the Federal Power Act and to perform analyses relating to cost and quality of fossil fuels delivered to generating plants.

II. Who Must Submit

A separate form must be completed by each electric power producer for each of its electric generating plants (including leased plants) that has a rated steam-electric generating capacity of 50 megawatts or greater. Report only the fuel received for use in steam units.

III. When To Submit

Submit this form monthly no later than forty-five (45) days after the end of the report month. For example, the June report is due August 15.

IV. What and Where To Submit

Submit an original and 3 copies of this report to:

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
EI-541
Mail Station: BG-094, Forrestal
Washington, D.C. 20585

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I. Enter electric utility company name and plant names, location, and plant number (code) as shown on EIA Form No. 767, if appropriate. If a new plant, obtain a new plant number from EIA.

II. Use a separate line for each delivery of fuel received at the plant during the report month. Units of fuel reported separately for the month are total quantities representing individual laboratory analysis, combination of samples or any other basis used for determining payment to each fuel supplier for the total receipts for the month.

III. Central storage facilities should be treated as a plant requiring a report. Report only first receipt of deliveries into an interconnected central storage facility plant complex.

IV. Fill in each line completely, do not use ditto marks.

V. Use additional copies of the form as needed.

Page 1

FERC Form No. 423 .

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

Unless otherwise stated, all items are self-explanatory.

Item	Instruction
Column (a)	Use separate lines for *coal* and *oil* purchases and use *only* the following codes: (S) for "spot" purchase (Shipments under purchase orders or contracts of less than one year duration), (NC) for new or newly renegotiated contract purchases under which deliveries were first made during the reporting month, or (C) for all other contract purchases. For gas purchases, use *only* the codes (I) for "Interruptible," (F) for "firm" and (OP) for "off peak."
Column (b)	If the contract for contract purchases expires *within* 24 months following the report month, enter the expiration date (month and year).
Column (c)	Identify purchased fuels (including start up and flame stabilization fuel) using the following abbreviations: For Coal – ANT = anthracite, BIT = bituminous, SUB = sub-bituminous, LIG = lignite; for Oil – FO2, FO4, FO5, FO6, Cru = crude, TOP = topped crude, KER = kerosene, JF = jet fuel, LPG = liquef. petroleum gas, PC = petroleum coke; for Gas – NG = natural gas, SNG = synthetic natural gas, LNG = liquefied natural gas, RG = refinery gas, BFG = blast furnace gas, COG = coke oven gas; for Other Fuels – MTH = methanol, otherwise X = specify in footnote.
Column (d)	For coal only, enter S for surface mined or U for underground mined. If coal is a mixture, use S/U or U/S. This notation will result in a 0.67/0.33 allocation. If a more accurate estimate of the surface/underground ratio can be made, break down each delivery according to that estimate and report separate entries.
Column (e)	Enter the coal producing district code from the attached listing.
Column (f)	Use the U.S. Postal abbreviations for the state.
Column (g)	Enter the three digit FIPS County Code from the attached listing.

Item	Instruction
Column (i)	Enter quantities in *units* of a thousand; use thousands of tons for coal, thousands of barrels for oil and other liquid fuels, and thousands of Mcf for gas. For example, if 213,000 tons of coal is delivered during the reporting month, report 213. Enter separate quantities for each type of fuel. To derive the quantity, group all fuels received within the month from the supplier for which the price was based upon a given or related set of laboratory analyses. Note: For quantities of fuel received from a given supplier during the month for which no laboratory analysis is made, report on the basis of the last previous laboratory analysis upon which price paid was determined for that supplier or on the basis of contract specifications or estimates, and specify in a footnote the basis used.
Column (j)	Enter the average BTU content of each fuel in terms of BTU per pound for coal, BTU per gallon for oil (and other liquid products), or BTU per cubic foot for gas.
Column (k)	Enter sulfur content of each *unit of fuel* in terms of percent sulfur by weight. Show to nearest 0.01%.
Column (l)	Enter ash content of each *unit of fuel* in terms of percent ash by weight. Show to nearest 0.1%.
Column (m)	Enter in cents per million BTU Free on Board (FOB) plant. Show to nearest 0.1 cent.

MONTHLY REPORT OF COST AND QUALITY OF FUELS FOR ELECTRIC PLANTS

Form Approved
OMB No 1902-0024

This report is mandatory under the Federal Power Act. Failure to comply may result in criminal fines, civil penalties and other sanctions as provided by law. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission does not consider this report to be of a confidential nature.

1. Company Plant Code	2. Month and Year of Report	3. Name of Reporting Company	4. Page Number OF
5. Plant Name		6. Plant Location (nearest village, town, city, etc.)	
7. Name, Title and Address of person to be contacted concerning data entered on this form		8. Telephone No. Area Code ( ) Extension:	
9. Signature of Official submitting this report		10. Title	11. Date Report Completed

Line No.	PURCHASES		Fuel Type (Use code) (c)	COAL MINES ONLY				SOURCE DATA (For coal, enter name of mine or broker from which coal originated or was purchased. For oil, enter name of supplier and refinery, or port of entry. For gas, enter name of pipeline (supplier) or distributor, and producing area by state, or port of entry.) (h)	Quantity Received (1000 units for coal, tons, for oil, barrels, for gas, Mcf) (i)	QUALITY (AS RECEIVED)			Purchase Price (In ¢ per million BTU to nearest 0.1 cent) (m)
					LOCATION								
	Type (Use code) (a)	If Contract Expires Within 24 Mos. Expirat Date (b)		Type (Use code) (d)	Coal District No. (e)	State Abbrev (f)	County No. (g)			BTU Content (Average of coal, per lb; oil, per gal; gas, per cu. ft) (j)	Sulfur Content (To nearest 0.01%) (k)	Ash Content (To nearest 0.1%) (l)	
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													

(USE CONTINUATION SHEET IF NECESSARY)

FERC Form No. 423

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20585

Form Approved. OMB No. 1905-0144

ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANY MONTHLY STATEMENT

Company Code Number

This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. Failure to respond may result in criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. Data reported on EIA-826 are not considered confidential.

Month Being Reported
19_____

PART I: IDENTIFICATION

1. Name of Company

2. Address of Company *(Number, Street, City, State and Zip Code)*

3. Signature of Person Authorized to Sign This Report	4. Phone Number (Including Area Code)

PART II: ELECTRIC ENERGY INFORMATION

Line No. (a)	Items (b)	Revenues *(In thousands of dollars)* (c)	Sales *(In megawatt-hours)* (d)	Number of Customers (e)	Footnote (f)
5	Sales of Electric Energy: Residential, including space heating (440)				
6	Smaller or Commercial (See note A of Account 442)				
7	Larger or Industrial (See note A of Account 442)				
8	Other Sales to Ultimate Consumers (444-446, 448)				
9	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers (Enter total of lines 5 thru 8)				
10	Sales for Resale (447)				
11	Total Sales of Electric Energy (Enter total of lines 9 thru 10)				
12	Other Electric Revenues (450, 451, 453-456)				
13	Depreciation and Amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment (403-407)				
14	Allowance for all Funds Used During Construction (419.1, 432)				
15	Net Income (433) Before Extraordinary Items (434, 435), Income Taxes (409.1, 409.2, 409.3, 410.1, 410.2, 411.1, 411.2), and Investment Tax Credits (411.4, 411.5, 420)				
16	Gross Additions to Construction Work in Progress (107) for This Month Being Reported				

PART III: FOOTNOTES

Line No.	Column Alpha	Explanation

Form EIA-826 (Formerly FERC Form No. 5)
(10/82)

Page 1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING EIA-826

General Information

1. This form is designed to obtain information concerning sales of electric energy and certain other selected items of income and the plant.

2. All privately or publicly owned electric utilities listed below must submit the EIA-826.

3. Submit this report within 40 days after the end of each month being reported. For example, the report for the month of February is due April 9.

4. Submit one Form EIA-826 to the address printed above. This form is a self-mailer and may be used as such.

General Instructions

1. Report the sales of electric energy as outlined in accounts 440 through 456 of the Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licenses (U.S. of A.) (18 CFR Part 101).

2. Report amounts related to unbilled revenues in with the class of sales giving rise to the unbilled revenues (accounts 440 to 448). Do not report unbilled revenues as a separate line item.

3. Indicate negative amounts by enclosing the figures in parenthesis ( ).

4. Provide, by footnotes, a brief description of any adjustments significantly affecting this report. Mark an "x" in Footnote Column (f) to indicate a footnote has been entered in Part III of the form.

5. Estimates subject to later revisions are permissible, provided such revisions are highlighted by footnote. Report all revisions on the January and February data submissions each year for the prior year. For example, you may revise data reported for 1984, by footnoting the changes on your January and February 1985 submissions. Highlight all revisions in footnote by month.

Specific Instructions

Line No.	Instruction
1 to 14, 16	Report the items as described and in accordance with the U.S. of A. (Reference Account Numbers to the U.S. of A. are provided in parenthesis beside the data items in Part II.)
15	Report Net Income (433) Before Extraordinary Items (434, 435), Income Taxes (409.1, 409.2, 409.3), Provisions for Deferred Income Taxes (410.1, 410.2, 411.1, 411.2), and Investment Tax Credits (411.4, 411.5, 420).

WHO MUST SUBMIT EIA-826

1. All privately owned electric utilities with annual electric operating revenues of $100,000,000 or more, and in addition the following utilities:

Alaska Electric Light and Power Company
Central Vermont Public Service Corporation
Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company
Northwestern Public Service Company
Otter Tail Power Company

2. The following selected publicly owned electric utilities:

Jacksonville Electric Authority, Florida
City of Lincoln Electric System, Nebraska
Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power, Power System of City, California
Nebraska Public Power District, Nebraska
Omaha Public Power District, Nebraska
Orlando Utilities Commission, Florida
Power Authority, State of New York
Salt River Project, Arizona
City Public Service Board of San Antonio, Texas
Department of Lighting, City of Seattle, Washington
Tacoma, Light Division, Department of Public Utilities, Washington

3. Other selected electric utilities:

Bonneville Power Administration
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Tennessee Valley Authority

4. The information collected on this form is used in various Energy Information Administration publications. These publications are used by electric utilities, industry, the general public, and the U.S. Department of Energy.

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Form EIA-101

MONTHLY ELECTRIC BILL DATA

This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. Failure to respond may result in a criminal fine, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. Data reported on EIA-101 are not considered to be confidential.

Form Approved
OMB No. 1905-0129

Signature of the Certifying Official _____ Contact person: _____
Title _____ Phone ( ) _____

REPORT FOR:

Instructions: See back of form for detailed instructions. Please submit by the 15th of the month. Verify all preprinted information and correct if required. Submit one copy of each page. For more information call:

SCHEDULE 1 RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILL DATA FOR U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS – Consumer Price Index

O.C. _____ Frame No. _____

Line No	COUNTY (If no change enter "✓" in box)		☐
1	Rate Designation		
2	kWh Net base bill	$	$
3	Fuel adjustment[1]		
4	Other charges[2]		
5	Subtotal		
6	Taxes[3]		
7	TOTAL BILL (nearest 1¢ including taxes)		
8	Rate Designation		
9	kWh Net base bill	$	$
10	Fuel adjustment[1]		
11	Other charges[2]		
12	Subtotal		
13	Taxes[3]		
14	TOTAL BILL (nearest 1¢ including taxes)		
15	Rate Designation		
16	kWh Net base bill	$	$
17	Fuel adjustment[1]		
18	Other charges[2]		
19	Subtotal		
20	Taxes[3]		
21	TOTAL BILL (nearest 1¢ including taxes)		
22	Rate Designation		
23	kWh Net base bill	$	$
24	Fuel adjustment[1]		
25	Other charges[2]		
26	Subtotal		
27	Taxes[3]		
28	TOTAL BILL (nearest 1¢ including taxes)		
29	Rate Designation		
30	kWh Net base bill	$	$
31	Fuel adjustment[1]		
32	Other charges[2]		
33	Subtotal		
34	Taxes[3]		
35	TOTAL BILL (nearest 1¢ including taxes)		

36	Fuel adjustment per kWh		
37	Purchased Power adjustment per kWh		
38	Power cost adjustment per kWh		
39			
	RATE OF TAXES		
40	Sales Tax		
41	Gross receipts tax		
42	Franchise tax		
43	Other taxes		
44			

[1] Include purchased power and/or power cost adjustment.
[2] Other charges include surcharges, interim rate adjustment, and any other charges.
[3] Taxes include sales tax, gross receipt, franchise and any other tax.

SCHEDULE 2. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL BILL DATA FOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—Producer Price Index

(If no change enter "✓" in box provided)		
COMMERCIAL-40 kW, 10,000 kWh BILL		☐
1 Rate Designation _____		
2 Net Bill Base _____	$	$
3 Fuel Adjustment _____		
4 Other Charges *(Specify)* _____		
5 Total Bill (Nearest ¢) _____		
INDUSTRIAL-500 kW, 200,000 kWh BILL		
6 Rate Designation _____		
7 Net Bill Base _____	$	$
8 Fuel Adjustment _____		
9 Other Charges *(Specify)* _____		
10 Total Bill (Nearest ¢) _____		

COMMENTS

Instructions

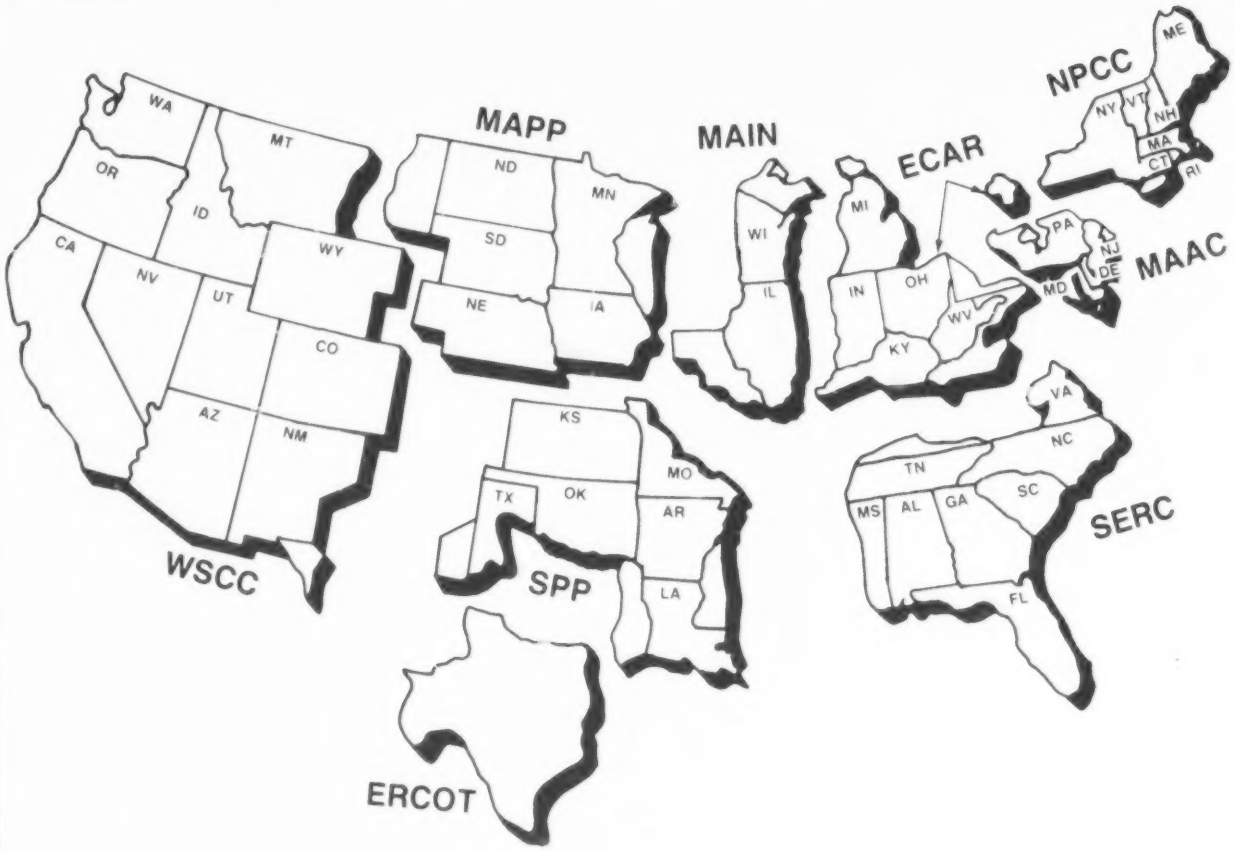
Verify, and if necessary correct, the appropriate bills to be charged to residential, commercial and industrial customers under rates and applicable adjustments effective on the 15th of each month, for the kilowatthours specified. The base bills computed should be net bills, after discount for prompt payment or before penalty for late payment. Report the total amount of applicable fuel adjustment, purchased power and/or power cost adjustment and show basis for this figure on lines 36-38. Other charges should include surcharges, interim rate adjustment or other charges directly affecting the base rate. The subtotal should include all of the above applicable charges before any taxes. The total amount of taxes (including sales, gross receipts, franchise, utility, etc.) should be reported on the line titled "Taxes" and the rate of tax reported on lines 40-43, as applicable. The "Total Bill" should include all applicable charges and taxes. Compute bills to the nearest cent. For Schedule 2, adjust bills to 85% power factor and exclude sales tax.

If no change has occured since the last month, simply check the "no change" box at the top of the column for the current month. When change occurs, enter the complete bill computation. ATTACH ONE COPY OF THE NEW OR REVISED RATE SCHEDULE, IF THE BASE RATE CHANGES.

Where to submit:

EIA-101
Energy Information Admin. EI-541
Mail Station: BG-094 Forsti
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

6. North American Electric Reliability Council Region Map



Regional Electric Reliability Council Areas

ECAR—East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement
MAIN—Mid-American Interpool Network
MAAC—Mid-Atlantic Area Council
MAPP—Mid-Continent Area Power Pool
NPCC—Northeast Power Coordinating Council
SERC—Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
SPP—Southwest Power Pool
ERCOT—Electric Reliability Council of Texas
WSCC—Western Systems Coordinating Council

Glossary

ASTM: The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Ampere: The unit of measurement of electrical current produced in a circuit by 1 volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm. (See Current, Ohm, Volt.)

Anthracite: A hard, highly lustrous, jet black coal of the highest rank, it is mined in northeast Pennsylvania. (See Coal.)

Available but not Needed Capability: Net capability of main generating units that are operable but not considered necessary to carry load, and cannot be connected to load within 30 minutes. (See Capability, Standby Facility.)

Bbl: The abbreviation for barrel. (See Barrel.)

Bcf: The abbreviation for one billion cubic feet.

Barrel: A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

Base Bill: A charge calculated by taking the rate from the appropriate electric rate schedule and applying it to the level of consumption. (See Electric Rate Schedule.)

Baseload: The minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given period of time at a steady state. (See Baseload Plant.)

Baseload Capacity: The generating equipment normally operated to serve loads on a round-the-clock basis. (See Baseload, Baseload Plant.)

Baseload Plant: A plant, usually housing high-efficiency steam-electric units, which is normally operated to take all or part of the minimum load of a system, and which consequently produces electricity at an essentially constant rate and runs continuously. These units are operated to maximize system mechanical and thermal efficiency and minimize system operating costs. (See Baseload.)

Bituminous Coal: Soft, dense, black coal with well-defined bands of bright and dull material. Ranking between anthracite and subbituminous coal, bituminous coal is mined chiefly in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. It is the most common solid fossil fuel. (See Coal.)

Boiler: A device for generating steam for power, processing, or heating purposes; or hot water for heating purposes or hot water supply. Heat from an external combustion source is transmitted to a fluid contained within the tubes found in the boiler shell. This fluid is delivered to an end-use at a desired pressure, temperature and quality. (See Prime Mover.)

Btu (British Thermal Unit): A standard unit for measuring the quantity of heat energy equal to the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit.

Capability: The maximum load that a generating unit, generating station, or other electrical apparatus can carry under specified conditions for a given period of time without exceeding approved limits of temperature and stress.

Capacity: The amount of electric power delivered or required for which a generator, turbine, transformer, transmission circuit, station, or system is rated by the manufacturer. (See Installed Nameplate Capacity.)

Census Divisions: The nine geographic divisions of the United States established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for statistical analysis. The boundaries of the Census Divisions are congruent with State boundaries. For purposes of this publication, the Pacific Division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous and Pacific Noncontiguous Divisions.

Circuit: A conductor or a system of conductors through which electric current flows. (See Current.)

Coal: A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million Btu per ton. The contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton and from 19 to 30 million Btu per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million Btu per ton. (See Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Subbituminous Coal, Lignite.)

Coincident Demand: The sum of two or more demands that occur in the same time interval. (See Demand.)

Coincident Peak Load: The sum of two or more peak loads that occur in the same time interval. (See Peak

Load.)

Combined Pumped-Storage Plant: A pumped-storage hydroelectric power plant that uses both pumped water and natural streamflow to produce electricity.

Commercial Operation: A generating unit is said to be in commercial operation when control of the loading of the unit is turned over to the system dispatcher.

Commercial Retail Prices of Electricity: The price of electricity supplied to commercial or business establishments such as stores, offices, restaurants, and garages for lighting and other power purposes.

Compressor: A pump, or other type of machines using a turbine to condense a gas by reducing the volume and increases the pressure.

Consumption (Fuel): The amount of fuel used for gross generation, providing standby service and start-up and/or flame stabilization. (See Fuel.)

Contract Cost: Price of fuels marketed on a contract basis covering a period of 1 or more years. Contract prices reflect market conditions at the time the contract was negotiated and therefore remain constant throughout the life of the contract or are adjusted through escalation clauses. Generally, contract prices do not fluctuate widely.

Contract Receipts: Purchases based on a negotiated agreement that generally covers a period of 1 or more years.

Cost: The amount paid to acquire resources such as plant and equipment, fuel, or labor services. Fixed costs in the electric utility industry are associated with resources that cannot be changed easily during a short time span (such as plant and equipment) and are independent of the level of generation. Variable costs are associated with resources that can vary during a given time period (such as fuel or labor services) and are directly related to the level of generation.

Current: A flow of electrons in an electrical conductor. The strength or rate of movement of the electricity is measured in amperes. (See Ampere, Ohm, Volt.)

Demand: The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system, part of a system, or piece of equipment, at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time.

Demand Interval: The time period during which flow of electricity is usually in 15-, 30-, or 60-minute increments. (See Demand.)

Docket: A formal record of a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission proceeding. These records are available for inspection and copying by the public. Each individual case proceeding is identified by an assigned number. (See FERC.)

Electric Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Rate Schedule: A statement of the electric rate and the terms and conditions governing its application; including attendant contract terms and conditions that have been accepted by a regulatory body with appropriate oversight authority. (See Filing.)

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities within the United States, its territories, or Puerto Rico for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy, primarily for use by the public. An entity that solely operates qualifying facilities under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 is not considered an electric utility.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units. (See Energy Source.)

Energy Deliveries: Energy generated by one electric utility system and delivered to another system through one or more transmission lines. (See Wheeling Charge, Wheeling Service.)

Energy Receipts: Energy generated by one electric utility system and received by another system through one or more transmission lines. (See Wheeling Charge, Wheeling Service.)

Energy Source: The primary source that provides the

power that is converted to electricity through chemical, mechanical, or other means. Energy sources include coal, petroleum and petroleum products, gas, water, uranium, wind, sunlight, geothermal, and other sources.

Fahrenheit: A temperature scale on which the boiling point of water is at 212 degrees above zero on the scale and the freezing point is at 32 degrees above zero at standard atmospheric pressure.

Federal Power Commission: The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency. (See FERC.)

FERC: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

FERC Form 423: The "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," which collects data on the cost, quality, and sources of fuel. Approximately 230 electric utilities report for each fossil-fueled plant having a total steam generating capacity of 50 or more megawatts.

Filing: Any written application, complaint, declaration, petition, protest, answer, motion, brief, exception, rate schedule, or other pleading, amendment to a pleading, document, or similar paper that is submitted to a utility commission. (See Docket, Ratemaking Authority.)

Firm Gas: Gas sold on a continuous and generally long-term contract.

Forced Outage: The shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line or other facility, for emergency reasons or a condition in which the generating equipment is unavailable for load due to unanticipated breakdown. (See Outage.)

Form EIA-101: The "Monthly Electric Bill Data," which is used to gather monthly electric bill data reported from the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Approximately 200 utilities submit this form.

Form EIA-759: The "Monthly Power Plant Report," which collects monthly data from all electric utilities on net generation, consumption of coal, oil, and gas, and end-of-month stocks of coal and oil for each plant by prime mover and fuel-type combination. Approximately 3,036 plants report. Form EIA-759 replaced the FPC Form 4 in January 1982.

Form EIA-826: The "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," which collects monthly data on customers, sales, revenues, sales for resale, and other financial items. Approximately 150 electric utilities report.

Fossil Fuel: Any naturally occurring organic fuel, such as coal, crude oil, and natural gas.

Fossil Fuel Plant: A plant using coal, petroleum, or gas as its source of energy.

Fuel: Any substance that can be burned to produce heat; also, materials that can be fissioned in a chain reaction to produce heat.

Full-Forced Outage: The net capability of main generating units that are unavailable for load for emergency reasons. (See Forced Outage, Outage, Standby Facility.)

Gas: Includes natural gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is reported as natural gas on FERC Form 423. (See Natural Gas.)

Gas-Turbine Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine consists typically of an axial-flow air compressor, one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases are passed to the turbine; where the hot gases expand to drive the generator and then are used to run the compressor.

Generation: The process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, expressed in kilowatthours. (See Electric Plant, Energy.)

Generator: A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Geothermal Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The turbine is driven either by steam produced from hot water or by natural steam that derives its energy from heat found in rocks or fluids

at various depths beneath the surface of the earth. The energy is extracted by drilling and/or pumping.

Gigawatt (GW): One billion watts. (See Watt.)

Gigawatthour (GWh): One billion watthours. (See Watthour.)

Gross Generation: The total amount of electric energy produced by a generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals. (See Generation, Electric Plant.)

Heavy Oil: The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam plants is heavy oil.

Horsepower: A unit for measuring the rate of work (or power) equivalent to 33,000 foot-pounds per minute or 746 watts. (See Watt.)

Hydroelectric Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Industrial Retail Prices of Electricity: Price of electricity supplied to industrial establishments such as automotive and steel producing industries.

Installed Nameplate Capacity: The full-load continuous rating of a generator, prime mover, or other electrical equipment under specified conditions as designated by the manufacturer. It is usually indicated on a nameplate attached physically to the equipment. Installed station capacity does not include auxiliary or house units.

Instantaneous Peak Demand: The maximum demand at the instant of greatest load. (See Load (Electric), Maximum Demand.)

Integrated Demand: The summation of the continuously varying instantaneous demand averaged over a specified interval of time. The information is usually determined by examining a demand meter. (See Demand, Instantaneous Peak Demand, Load (Electric).)

Internal Combustion Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine. An internal combustion engine has one or more cylinders in which the process of combustion take place, converting energy released from the rapid burning of a fuel-air mixture into mechanical energy. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

Interruptible Gas: Gas sold to customers with a provision that permits curtailment or cessation of service and at the discretion of the distributing company under certain circumstances as specified in the service contract.

Kilowatt (kW): One thousand watts. (See Watt.)

Kilowatthour (kWh): One thousand watthours. (See Watthour.)

Light Oil: Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

Lignite: A brownish-black coal of the lowest rank having approximately 13.4 million Btu per ton; it is mined in North Dakota, Montana, and Texas. (See Coal.)

Load (Electric): The amount of electric power delivered or required at any specific point or points on a system. The requirement originates at the energy-consuming equipment of the customers.

Maximum Demand: The greatest of all demands of the load that has occurred within a specified period of time.

Mcf: One thousand cubic feet.

Megawatt (MW): One million watts. (See Watt.)

Megawatthour (MWh): One million watthours. (See Watthour.)

MMcf: One million cubic feet.

Natural Gas: A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in porous geological formations beneath the earth's surface, often in association with petroleum. The principal constituent is methane.

Net Energy for Load: Net generation of main generating units that are system-owned or system-operated

plus energy receipts minus energy deliveries.

Net Generation: Gross generation less plant use, measured at the high-voltage terminals of the station's step-up transformer. The energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation. (See Generation, Electric Plant.)

Net Summer Capability: The steady hourly output which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand.

Noncoincident Demand: Sum of two or more demands on individual systems that do not occur in the same demand interval. (See Demand, Demand Interval, System (Electric).)

Noncoincident Peak Load: The sum of two or more peak loads on individual systems that do not occur in the same time interval. Meaningful only when considering loads within a limited period of time, such as a day, week, month, a heating or cooling season, and usually for not more than 1 year.

North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC): A council formed in 1968 by the electric utility industry to promote the reliability and adequacy of bulk power supply in the electric utility systems of North America. NERC consists of nine regional reliability councils and encompasses essentially all the power systems of the contiguous United States and Canada. The data summarized by NERC regions in this publication are limited to that portion applicable to the contiguous United States, thereby excluding that portion of NERC data applicable to Alaska, Hawaii, and Canada. The NERC Regions are

ECAR - East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement

ERCOT - Electric Reliability Council of Texas

MAIN - Mid-America Interpool Network

MAAC - Mid-Atlantic Area Council

MAPP - Mid-Continent Area Power Pool

NPCC - Northeast Power Coordinating Council

SERC - Southeastern Electric Reliability Council

SPP - Southwest Power Pool

WSCC - Western Systems Coordinating Council

Nuclear Fuel: Fissionable materials that have been enriched to such a composition that when placed in a nuclear reactor will support a self-sustaining fission chain reaction, producing heat in a controlled manner for process use.

Nuclear Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced by a heat transfer from the reactor vessel during the period when the nuclear fuel is undergoing fission.

Off-Peak Gas: Gas which is to be delivered and taken on demand when demand is not at its peak. (See Spot Purchases.)

Ohm: The unit of measurement of electrical resistance. The resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere. (See Ampere, Current, Volt.)

Operable: A unit is operable when it is available to provide power to the grid. For a nuclear unit, this is when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Other Gas: Includes manufactured gas, coke-oven gas, blast-furnace gas, and refinery gas. Manufactured gas is obtained by distillation of coal, by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke. (See Natural Gas)

Other Generation: Electricity originating from these sources: biomass, fuel cells, geothermal heat, solar power, waste, wind, and wood.

Other Unavailable Capability: Net capability of main generating units that are unavailable for load for reasons other than full-forced outage or scheduled maintenance. Legal restrictions or other cause make these units unavailable. (See Capability, Outage.)

Outage: The period during which a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility are out of service. (See Forced Outage, Scheduled Outage.)

Peak Load: The maximum load during a specified period of time.

Peak Load Plant: A plant usually housing old, low-efficiency steam units, gas turbines, diesels, or pumped-storage hydroelectric equipment normally used during the peak-load periods.

Peaking Capacity: Capacity of generating equipment normally operated during the hours of highest daily, weekly, or seasonal loads. Some generating equipment may be operated at certain times as peaking capacity and at other times to serve loads on a round-the-clock basis. (See Peak Load.)

Percent Difference: The relative change in a quantity over a specified time period. It is calculated as follows: The current value number has the previous value number subtracted from it, and this new number is divided by the absolute value of the previous value number; then this new number is multiplied by 100.

Petroleum: A mixture of hydrocarbons existing in the liquid state found in natural underground reservoirs, often associated with gas. Petroleum includes Fuel Oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, topped crude, kerosene, and jet fuel. (See Petroleum (Crude Oil.))

Petroleum Coke: A residue, high in carbon content and low in hydrogen, that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton.

Petroleum (Crude Oil): A naturally occurring, oily, flammable liquid composed principally of hydrocarbons. Crude oil is occasionally found in springs or pools but usually is drilled from wells beneath the earth's surface.

Plant: A station at which are located prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or nuclear energy into electric energy. A station may contain more than one type of prime mover. Electric utility plants exclude stations that satisfy the definition of qualifying facility under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

Plant Use: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. Included in this definition is the energy required for pumping at pump-storage plants.

Plant-Use Electricity: The electric energy used in the operation of a plant. This energy total is subtracted from the gross energy production of the plant; for reporting purposes the plant energy production is then reported as a net figure. The energy required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is by definition subtracted, and the energy production for these plants is then reported as a net figure. (See Combined Pumped-Storage Plant, Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant, Pure Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant.)

Power: The rate at which energy is transferred, usually measured in watts. Also used for a measurement of capacity. (See Capacity, Energy, Watt.)

Price: The amount of money or consideration-in-kind for which a service is bought, sold, or offered for sale.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator.

Production (Electric): Act or process of producing electric energy from other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy expressed in watthours (Wh).

Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that usually generates electric energy during peak-load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Purchase Power Adjustment: A clause in a rate schedule that provides for adjustments to the bill when energy from other electric system is acquired and its cost varies from a specified unit base amount.

Pure Pumped-Storage Hydroelectric Plant: A plant that produces power only from water that has previously been pumped to an upper reservoir.

Qualifying Facility: A cogeneration facility or small power production facility that is not more than 50 percent-owned by electric utilities and meets certain standards as defined render Section 201 of the Public Utilities Regulatory Act of 1978.

Ratemaking Authority: A utility commission's legal authority to fix, modify, approve or disapprove rates as determined by the powers given the commission by a State or Federal legislature. (See Regulation, Procedures, and Practices.)

Receipts: Purchases of fuel.

Regulation, Procedures, and Practices: A utility commission carries out its regulatory functions through rulemaking and adjudication. Under rulemaking, the utility commission may propose a general rule or regulation change. By law, it must issue a notice of the

proposed rule and a request for comments is also made; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission publishes in the Federal Register. The final decision must be published. A utility commission may also work on a case-by-case basis from submissions from regulated companies or others. Objections to a proposal may come from the commission, or intervenors in which case the proposal must be presented to a hearing presided over by an administrative law judge. The judge's decision may be adopted, modified, or reversed by the utility commissioners in which case those involved can petition for a rehearing, and may appeal a decision through the courts system to the U.S. Supreme Court. (See Ratemaking Authority.)

Reserve Margin (Operating): The amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load for a utility system. This figure is calculated by adding running and quick-start capability to the available capability but not needed capability and then substracting peak load.

Residential Retail Prices of Electricity: Price of electricity supplied to residential customers for lighting, refrigeration, cooling, water heating, and other domestic uses.

Revenue: The amount of money results from the sales of which is related to services. Also included are gains from the sales or exchange of assets, interest and dividends earned on investments, and other increases in the owner's equity except those arising from capital adjustments.

Running and Quick-Start Capability: The net capability of generating units that carry load or have quick-start capability. In general, quick-start capability refers to generating units that can be available for load within a 30-minute period. (See Capability, Load (Electric), Net Summer Capability.)

Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other.

Sales for Resale: A type of wholesale sales covering energy supplied to other electric utilities, cooperatives, municipalities, and Federal and State electric agencies for resale to ultimate consumers. (See Wholesale Sales.)

Scheduled Maintenance: Time when generating units are unavailable for load due to inspection or maintenance in accordance with an advanced schedule.

Scheduled Outage: The shutdown of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility, for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule. (See Forced Outage, Outage.)

Short Ton: A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

Spot Purchases: A single shipment of fuel or volumes of fuel, purchased for delivery within 1 year. Often made by a user to fulfill a certain portion of energy requirements, to meet unanticipated energy needs, or take advantage of low fuel prices.

Standby Facility: A facility that supports a utility system and is generally running under no-load. It is available to replace or supplement a facility normally in service. (See Standby Service, Outage.)

Standby Service: Support service that is available as needed to supplement a customer, a utility system, or to another utility if a schedule or an agreement authorizes the transaction. The service is not regularly used. (See Standby Facility, Outage.)

Station (Electric): A plant containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or nuclear energy into electric energy.

Steam-Electric Plant (Conventional): A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Stocks (Fuel): A supply of fuel accumulated for future use. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or at separate storage sites.

Subbituminous Coal: A dull, black solid fossil fuel ranking between lignite and bituminous coal; it is mined chiefly in Montana and Wyoming. (See Coal.)

Substation: Facility equipment that switches, changes, or regulates electric voltage. (See Transformer, Transmission.)

Switching Station: Facility equipment used to tie together two or more electric circuits through switches. The switches are selectively arranged to permit a circuit to be disconnected, or to change the electric connection between the circuits. (See Electric Plant, Substation, Transformer, Transmission.)

System (Electric): Physically connected generation, transmission, and distribution facilities operated as an integrated unit under one central management, or operating supervision.

Total Bill: An itemized statement of fees and charges that consist of the base bill plus State and local taxes and other charges. These charges can include environmental surcharges, franchise taxes, purchase power adjustments, fuel adjustments and any other taxes passed onto the customer from State and local governments which are collected by the utility.

Transformer: An electrical device for changing the voltage of alternating current. (See Substation, Switching Station.)

Transmission: The movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer. (See Current, Energy, Power, Watt.)

Transmission Circuit: A conductor used to transport electricity from generating stations to load.

Transmission System, Electric: An interconnected group of electric transmission lines and associated equipment for moving or transferring electric energy in bulk between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery over the distribution system lines to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. (See Transmission.)

Turbine: A machine for generating rotary mechanical power from the energy in a stream of fluid (such as water, steam, or hot gas). Turbines convert the kinetic energy of fluids to mechanical energy through the principles of impulse and reaction, or a mixture of the two.

Volt: The unit of measurement of voltage, electrical force, or pressure. The electrical force that, if steadily applied to a circuit with a resistance of 1 ohm, will produce a current of 1 ampere. (See Ampere, Current, Ohm.)

Watt: The electrical unit of power. The rate of energy transfer equivalent to 1 ampere flowing under a pressure of 1 volt at unity power factor. (See Ampere, Current, Power, Volt.)

Watthour (Wh): An electrical energy unit of measure equal to 1 watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for 1 hour.

Wheeling Charge: An amount charged by one electrical system to transmit the energy of, and for, another system or systems. (See Wheeling Service.)

Wheeling Service: The movement of electricity from one system to another over transmission facilities of intervening systems. Wheeling service contracts can be established between two or more systems.

Wholesale Sales: Energy supplied to other electric utilities, cooperatives, municipalities, and Federal and State electric agencies for resale to ultimate consumers.

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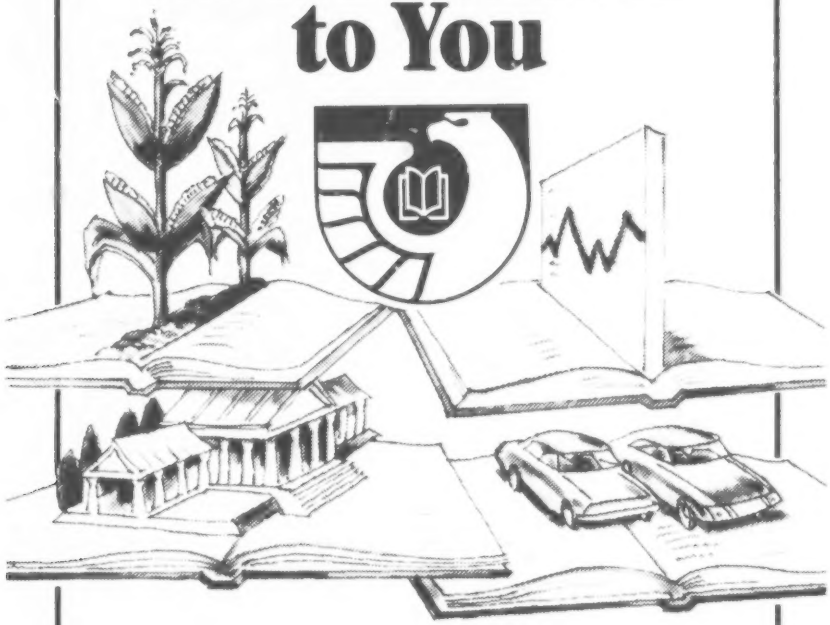

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